

De Cuellar hopes for complete implementation of 598

Ceasefire set for 20 August

Direct talks start 5 days after

AMMAN (Star, Agencies) - United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar announced Monday that direct talks between Iraq and Iran will start on 25 August, five days after a ceasefire that both parties of the conflict have agreed to observe as of 03.00 GMT on 20 August 1988.

De Cuellar said he has been assured by both Iran and Iraq that "they will observe this ceasefire in the context of the full implementation of Resolution 598."

De Cuellar also revealed that both Iraq and Iran, who have been engaged in a war that caused the death of over a million people on both sides, have agreed to the deployment of United Nations observers once the ceasefire is in effect.

A 350-man UN force will be stationed in the Gulf initially for a period of six months. Deployment of the peace force is expected to take two weeks with air support, and UN naval peacekeeping force that would patrol Shat Al Arab waterway dividing Iran and Iraq.

De Cuellar appealed to all concerned parties to "refrain from any hostile activities on land, at sea and in the air in the period before entry into effect of the ceasefire."

The 15-nation UN Security Council endorsed de Cuellar's remarks, and reiterated its determination to ensure the implementation of Resolution 598 in full.

Resolution 598 calls for immediate ceasefire between the parties to the war, full withdrawal of troops to international borders, release of prisoners of war, efforts to achieve a comprehensive settlement and the dispatch of UN observers.

It also provides for the establishment of an impartial body to inquire into responsibility for starting the war.

"The restoration of peace will bring to the peoples of both countries victories for greater than those of war," said De Cuellar.

(For details see page 19).

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Weekly

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'Lights, camera, action'

A scene from Indiana Jones' latest crusade, filmed partly in Petra. Other pictures on back page



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11 AUGUST 1988

مكزي في الأصل



ARAB BANK LTD GROUP

ESTABLISHED IN JERUSALEM 1930

Statement of Condition, 30th June, 1988

ASSETS	30/6/1988 U.S.\$	30/6/1987 U.S.\$
Cash in hand and at banks	8,042,601.836	7,981,038.822
Securities and investments	1,020,150.387	804,413.724
Investments in associated Companies	183,582,413	167,823,068
Bills discounted	225,016,139	182,025,156
Loans	3,555,268,378	3,021,779,553
Fixed assets	71,607,865	70,514,003
Customers' liability on Acceptances	85,562,533	72,457,626
Other assets	211,028,444	177,818,434
Total Assets	13,394,817,995	12,477,870,386
Customers' liability on guarantees and letters of credit	1,924,638,842	1,817,337,479
Balance sheet total	15,319,456,837	14,295,207,865
LIABILITIES	30/6/1988 U.S.\$	30/6/1987 U.S.\$
Deposits and other accounts	12,546,767,415	11,679,126,704
other liabilities	47,151,835	40,641,811
Acceptances	85,562,533	72,457,626
Total liabilities	12,679,481,783	11,792,226,141
Capital	77,946,000	89,126,916
Statutory reserve	68,244,891	71,765,782
General reserve	268,841,027	247,540,999
Voluntary reserve	101,536,692	95,169,061
Reserve with associates	145,320,767	128,027,814
Retained earnings	53,446,835	54,013,673
Total shareholders' equity	715,336,212	685,644,245
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	13,394,817,995	12,477,870,386
Guarantees and letters of credit	1,924,638,842	1,817,337,479
Balance sheet total	15,319,456,837	14,295,207,865

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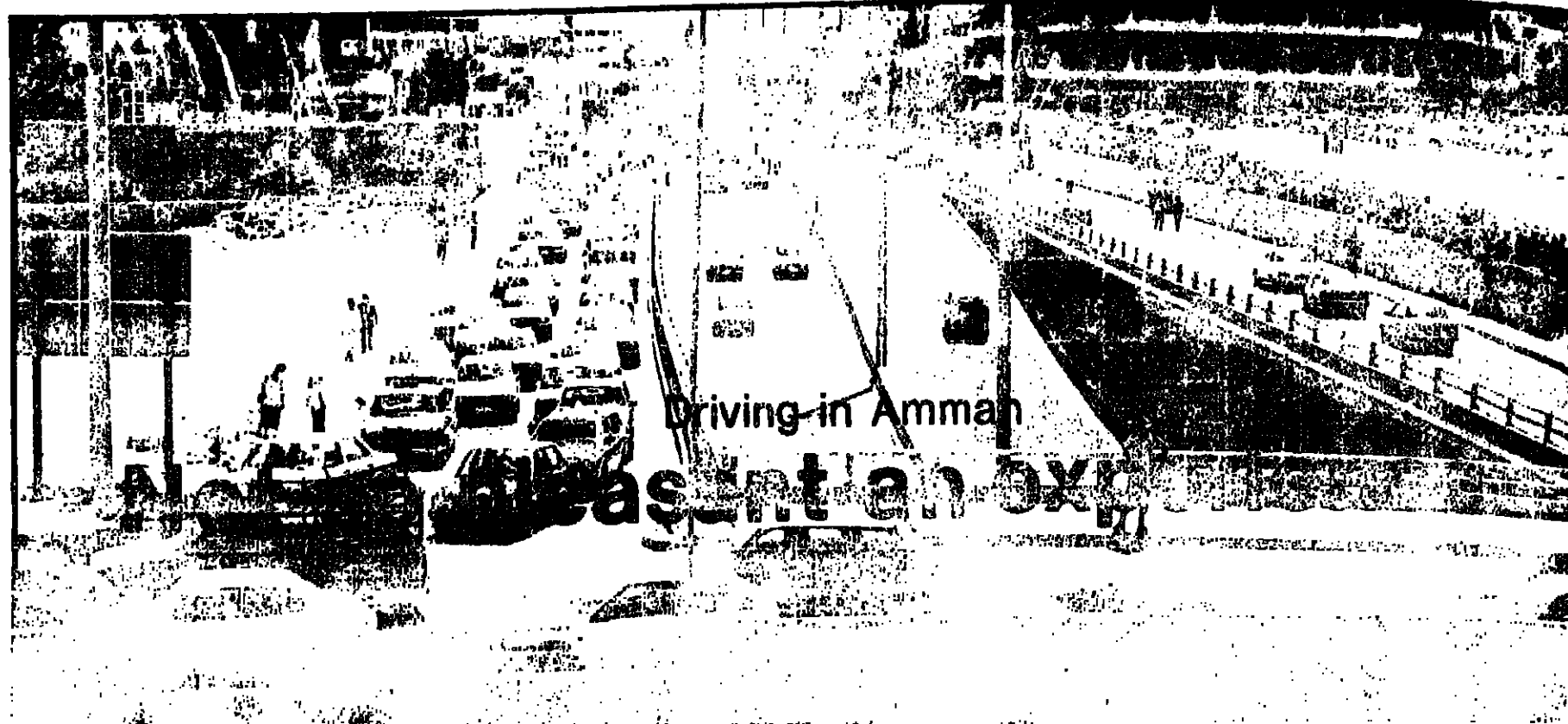
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مكتبة الأصول



2500 cars converge at Al-Dakhiliya Circle during each of the peak hours

The summer months in Jordan are not only characterized by heat. Along with them, they bring large numbers of tourists and expatriates whose cars contribute to the creation of traffic jams in Amman. An expert on traffic argues, however, that the problem of traffic is only partly increased by these people. He indicates that more planning and organization is needed to solve the issue, and that a 52-million dinar project to be undertaken by the Municipality of Greater Amman will not make the results expected from it, and will not make Amman an easy place to drive in. Municipality officials refused to comment, saying they had nothing to say on the issue.

By Diane C. Chhangwa and Linda Busche
Star Staff Writers

MUSIC BLARES from car radios in the Shamsani tunnel. Motorists shout from open windows as they press the horns on their steering wheels. Several people shut off their engines. But the shouting and honking solves nothing; traffic is still for 15 minutes.

At Al-Dakhiliya cars slow down as they approach the circle.

JD 52 million project for road improvement undertaken

Police, stationed at each road leading to the roundabout distribute cards to the drivers, trying to determine the number of cars passing through each day.

Traffic congestion has become commonplace in Amman. An engineer studying the problem said there were about 42,000 cars on the road each day in 1987. And recently, as he passed through Al-Dakhiliya, engineer Jamal Al-Shakhsir received card No. 6,860 — for one direction.

Although traffic policeman Tayseer Suleiman Ahmad said about 2,500 cars converged at Al-Dakhiliya during each of the three peak hours daily (7 a.m., 1 p.m. and 7 p.m.), Al-Shakhsir said Al-Dakhiliya was not the most congested area in Amman. His

study showed that Abdali, Jabal Hussein and the Abu Neir circle were also heavy traffic areas.

Falk Bisharat, managing director of Bisharat Tours Corp., said increased car rentals during the summer season could be adding to Amman's traffic problem. Bisharat said about 900 rental cars travelled the city streets daily during July and August. His own rental company of 30 cars has been fully booked for the past month. About 30 per cent of his customers are foreign tourists, 60 per cent are Jordanians coming from the Gulf and 20 per cent are from local business.

Visitors from the Gulf, in rental cars and their own cars, add to



Traffic congestion is still a familiar site in Amman

Municipality officials deny the existence of traffic problem Al-Majali:

'we face an acute traffic problem'

summer traffic each year, Bisharat said. But Al-Shakhsir said they were not a main cause of the traffic problem. In fact, he said traffic would be more congested when school starts next week.

Representatives from Greater Amman Municipality denied the existence of a traffic problem. "I don't think we have a very serious problem compared to other cities in Europe and the United States," traffic director Mohamed Borno said. "There's no point where you wait more than five minutes," he said.

But the General Director of Public Security, Abdel Al-Hadi Al-Majali told an Ad-Dustour reporter that there is some exaggeration in saying that Amman's traffic problem was one of the most complicated in the world. But this is "a charge we would not deny," he said. And, according to mayor of greater Amman Abdul Rauf Al-Rwabeleh the municipality has undertaken a 52.4 million dinar project with the World Bank to improve roads within Amman.

According to Bisharat, the project will not solve Amman's traffic problems. The city needs larger, more visible traffic signs, he said.

"Signs are very important," he said. "There are 100,000 cars in Los Angeles, and traffic is still moving. Traffic lanes are divided well."

Bisharat also said the new tunnel has not helped in rectifying the traffic problem.

"Not that much traffic is going down," the traffic is still in the circle," he said.

Al-Shakhsir cited other problems with the municipality's study, including a proposal to change the main bus station from Abdali to the university road. The change would inconvenience passengers by lengthening their journeys and would increase the cost of the rides, he said. The change also would

Bisharat: project won't save Amman's traffic problem

create problems for the university. Noise from the crowds would disturb classes, he said.

The study also was flawed because the 52 million dinars included roads in north, west and east Amman, while the real traffic problems were in south Amman, Al-Shakhsir said. Roads in southern Amman were excluded from the study because the poor people residing in the area couldn't afford to pay taxes necessary for the project's revenue, he said.

Al-Shakhsir also criticized the project for creating unnecessary problems for motorists. When the roads were closed early this summer, the detours added four kilometres to each journey made by any driver, he said. In the future, only limited sections of roads should be closed for repair, he said.

Announcement for Investment From Amman Development Corporation In King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein Complex & Public Park Project

The Amman Development Corporation is pleased to announce to the public the completion of the works at the King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein Complex and Public Park Project, and the availability of many excellent opportunities for doing business at this unique complex especially after it has been decided to establish within its premises a cultural and recreational centre which is the first of its kind in the Middle East and that consists of Luna Park (1), Luna Park (2) and an aquarium in the Grotto, which will constitute as a whole, the most suitable and ideal place for families, individuals and students to have nice and happy times within its premises and especially the landscaped public park.

The rentable elements include the following:

- 1) 62 nos. commercial shops. 2) The kiosk with the terrace (may be used for many purposes).
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- 5) The kindergarten (may be used for many purposes). 6) The petrol station.
- 7) The car wash. 8) The amphitheatres. 9) The coffee shops on the roof and along pavements.
- 10) The parking lots.



Those who wish to rent one element or more are welcome to visit and inspect the site, and submit written applications within the next ten days to the Corporation at the Shabsough and Commercial Complex, 8th floor. Applicants are requested to mention in their applications the elements they intend to rent, the annual rent and keymoney which in their opinion they believe are suitable. All applications must be accompanied by a deposit of 10% of both the annual rent and the key-money. The Corporation offers a special welcome to artisans and those involved in traditional vocational activities.

For further information please contact:
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P.O. Box 926621
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Sami Al-Rashid
Director General

مركز الأصل

Palestinian delegation ends visit to Jordan

Both sides pledge more future Co-operation

West Bankers' passports valid for two years only

By Leila Deeb
Special to The Star

A PALESTINE Liberation Organization (PLO) delegation has ended its visit to Jordan on a high note of optimism expressed by both sides. Official Jordanian and Palestinian communiques said there had been total understanding of the Jordanian severance of administrative and legal relations with the Israeli-occupied West Bank announced by His Majesty King Hussein on 31 July.

The communiques said the step had been aimed at serving the Palestine cause and promoting the Palestinian identity, in addition to emphasizing the role of the PLO as the sole, legitimate representative of the

Palestinian people.

These conclusions had been reached through meetings between the two sides, headed by the Jordanian side by Prime Minister Zeid Al-Rifa'i, and on the Palestinian side by PLO Executive Committee member Mahmoud Abbas. After preparatory meetings, King Hussein received the Palestinian delegation and explained to them the reasons behind the Jordanian step and its legality.

"The most important result of these meetings was the understanding reached (between the two sides)," spokesman for the PLO Abdallah Hourani said. He said this was the main achievement, as it facilitated all future co-operation.

Hourani said the talks covered three main points: the situation of Palestinians under occupation as seen in the light of the Jordanian measures, the position of Jordanians of Palestinian origin and the proposal of the establishment of a Palestinian state on Palestinian national soil, with a government in exile, or a provisional government.

He said the discussions covered means of preventing any negative effect of the Jordanian steps on the daily life of West Bankers. Jordan, he said, had agreed to continue providing facilities and measures that would promote public services.

Hourani cited the example of health and education services, but particularly education, a

matter of great concern to the population. He said the Jordanian curriculum would continue to be taught, school examinations would still be supervised by Jordan. University seats would also be reserved here for Palestinian students.

He also said Jordan had reiterated its statement that bridges between the West and East Banks would remain open to travellers and goods, thus maintaining commercial contacts and allowing export of West Bank produce. This, he said, eased the situation and allayed fears of isolation by the people concerned.

Regarding passports for West Bankers, Hourani said the Jordanian government would permit West Bankers to carry

them as travel documents, without any indication of difference between them and those carried by East Bankers except that their validity would be shorter. Unofficial Jordanian sources said this validity would only be for two years ordinary passports are valid for five years.

A major point of discussion during these meetings was the status of Palestinians living in Jordan. King Hussein had declared them full Jordanian citizens, equal in rights and duties to other Jordanians, regardless of origin. But fears had been expressed by many that they might have to face a choice, which Reuters called "a painful test of loyalties."

This, however, was clarified during the talks. Palestinians with Jordanian citizenship would continue to be such, but would not be asked to give up their claims to Palestinian self-determination and the right of return.

Hourani said the third point of discussion was the proposed PLO idea of establishing a Palestinian state and declaring a government in exile, or, as the trend seems to show now, a provisional government. He said the PLO was consulting not only with Jordan, but with other Arab, European and friendly countries, on this crucial matter.

He said Jordan's response was that it would support any measures to make this step successful. He added that the PLO was working on a new programme that would make such a step acceptable to all concerned, but gave no details.

He said this would also be discussed during the delegation's visit to Egypt, and that it had found favour with many. It derived its legal basis from all United Nations resolutions, which were indivisible, but the minority of the step would be Resolution 181 of 1947, partitioning Palestine between a Palestinian state and Israel one.

Other Palestinian sources have been voicing this opinion recently, including Fatah Khalid Council member Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad), and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's Information Adviser Bassam Abu Sharif, who has also been quoted as saying that a Palestinian state would be established on the basis of and for peace. A United Nations legal official confirmed the legitimacy of the establishment of a Palestinian state in a recent issue of Abu Dhabi's Al-Itihad.

Meanwhile, a PLO political, legal and administrative committee is nearing the end of its study of this possibility. It is expected to present its reports to an emergency meeting of the Palestine National Council (PNC), the Palestinian parliament-in-exile, which is expected to be held in Algiers at the end of August. According to the PNC charter, the declaration of a Palestinian state can only be made by the PNC.

Hourani said if the time was appropriate, there would be nothing to prevent the state from declaring the state when he addresses the European Parliament at Strasbourg next month. Other sources have said Arafat might also be carrying a new Middle East peace plan to Europe. The PLO considers Europe as a main supporter for its actions.

18 AUGUST 1988

THE JERUSALEM STAR

To boost investment,

New economic measures adopted

AMMAN (Star) — In order to encourage investments and local industries, a new set of economic measures, including the cancellation of protectionism, has been recently adopted by the government.

Jordanian economists, according to Tuesday's issue of Al-Dustour newspaper, agreed that the new measures will give the private sector a big role in developing the economy.

Dr Hashem Al-Sabbagh, general manager of the Amman Financial Market, said that cancelling protectionism is very important to increase the quality of local production, and that it is a great challenge for the local industries to prove themselves.

He added that the measures were released at the right time to encourage both the industrial and the agricultural sectors which represent the main foundation of the economy.

Mr Mohamed Asfour, president of the Union of the Arab Chambers of Commerce, said that the new measures represent an industrial and commercial "revolution", with the best benefits for the national economy.

These measures, he added, concentrate on small and medium-scale industries in order to give the small investors a chance to play an active role in development.

Mr Mamdouh Abu-Hassan, president of the Jordanian Businessmen Association, emphasized the importance of the durability of these measures. The economy will be negatively affected if the measures do not last for a long enough period, he said.

Mr Khalidoun Abu-Hassan, president of the Amman Chamber of Commerce, said that licenses should have been kept effective for a while in order to avoid redundancy of the existing industry.

He added that, "we still need investment orientation towards the industries needed to be established in the Kingdom, in order to expand the industrial base and the employment opportunities, and to decrease the deficit in our balance of trade."

The following is a translation of a report by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, on the measures:

Licensing and registration
1. Any investor, and any ordinary or private shareholding com-

pany, has the right to set up or expand any existing industrial and agricultural projects without obtaining any licensing from the Ministry of Industry and Trade and the Ministry of Agriculture.

2. Public shareholding companies and project owners who ask for the financial exemptions cited in the law for encouraging investments, should obtain the necessary licensing from the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

3. Investors should register all their investments in special files at the Ministry of Industry and Trade for purposes of follow-up and legal documentation. The ministry should complete the registration procedure within two days of the date of submitting the registration statement.

4. The Minister of Trade and Industry, as well as the Minister of Agriculture, are to take the necessary steps to execute the above steps.

5. Facilitating the licensing of tourism agencies whereby a response is given, within two weeks to all licensing applications for those applicants that meet the requirements decided upon by the Higher Council of Tourism in paragraph H of the article six of the tourism law No. 30 for 1988. No applications are to be refused unless they violate the agreed-upon bases.

6. All ministries and official institutions and councils which require prior licensing or approval, should submit recommendations to the Prime Ministry to ease the procedures within two weeks of the date of this decision. These recommendations should include the bases and rules for facilitating licensing as well as the conditions of approval taking into consideration the annulment of such conditions where possible (applicable) in preparation of its presentation to the Council of Ministers.

Investment unit
1. A specialised unit at the Ministry of Industry and Trade will be established to follow up on all measures related to investments by Jordanian, Arab and foreign investors at ministries and official institutions and councils. The unit will process applications within a maximum period of one month from the date the applications are submitted.

2. The unit will establish a guide to illustrate the required



Hashem Sabbagh

procedures for investors in various kinds of investments.

3. The unit will prepare bulletins and printed materials to clarify incentives for investment; rules, regulations and procedures related to investment; in addition to the criteria against which requests for incentives and exemptions are made.

4. The Minister of Industry and Trade will establish a comprehensive structure for this specialised unit which will get the approval of the Council of Ministers one month from the date of this decision.

Protectionism

1. The cancellation of all protectionist measures for industrial products in general, and their replacement with protective (higher) tariffs instead.

2. Protectionism for the following locally-manufactured industrial products will remain: tomato paste, tobacco and cigarettes, regular and pasteurized fresh milk, yoghurt, labaneh and white cheese, mineral water and table salt.

3. Price controls, for products which have been exempted from protectionist measures, will be cancelled except for products priced by the Council of Ministers.

Encouraging investments

In the area of encouraging investments, the new measures exempted all imported capital goods from customs, fees and other taxes. The law for encouraging investment was amended on the following principles:

— Defining the period of tax exemptions for economic projects in all developmental areas at five years, with a special fund to be

set up to finance with easy terms projects in certain developmental zones.

— The Council of Ministers is empowered to cancel part or all of the tax exemptions if it is proven that there were violation in production specifications for which the project was granted the exemptions. This would be done in accordance with recommendations by the Minister of Industry and Trade.

— Approving exemptions from customs and other taxes and fees on imports for economic projects that have already been established and approved for exemption. This would be done after verification that what was imported had been used in the project. The concerned authorities will take all measures to facilitate the entry of exempted imports until actual verification is carried out and it is ascertained that these imported goods become part of Jordanian products.

— Concentrating on the employment of the local labour force, added value and exports and adopting these considerations in relation to granting tax and custom exemptions.

— Defining the beginning of production for approved economic projects if it contained several production lines.

— Exempting projects from differences in prices resulting from fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

— Owners of projects enjoying exemptions are to present regular reports to the Ministry of Industry and Trade to make sure that the specifications for which the project was granted exemptions are still in existence. The Ministry of Industry and Trade maintains the right to investigate these reports through field visits.

— For the above purpose, a committee will be established to draft the new investment encouragement law to include all the above principles. The financial, economic and planning committee will supervise the work of this committee.

— Granting tax incentives for venture capital companies to encourage the financing of viable productive projects based on the feasibility of these projects without counter mortgages.

— Shortening the period for the assessment of all requests for investment incentives to one month.

Encouraging exports

With regard to encouraging exports, the following measures were taken:

— The establishment of specialised companies to export Jordanian products. These companies will be given all incentives and exemptions granted to exporters.

— Appointing commercial attaches in Arab countries, the European Common Market, the United States and Japan.

— Merging the Free Zones Corporation with the Industrial City Corporation.

— Commissioning the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank of Jordan to prepare a draft law of guaranteeing exports for the purpose of studying the possibility of granting financial facilities for Arab and foreign importers of Jordanian goods.

— Supporting exports through reimbursing the Jordanian manufacturer the production tax or customs fees or any other extra costs he incurred and entrusting the ministries of finance, industry and trade, energy and mineral resources and the Central Bank to present recommendations in this regard.

— Simplifying temporary entry and drawback procedures.

— Asking the Central Bank to study local credit procedures to support indirect exporters and the reasons hindering the use of these in Jordanian commercial practices.

— Rediscouping commercial papers such as export letters of credit at a rate less than the established interest in the banking system in a clear manner to encourage exporters and commercial banks to finance exports, especially at the stage of production and before shipping.

— Expediting the enactment of a law on the specifications and standardization.

— Establishing a higher council for exports that includes both the private and public sectors. The Minister of Industry and Trade is to present a detailed report on the functions of this council.

ABC announces \$140 million profit

AMMAN (Star) — Arab Banking Corporation (ABC) announced an operating profit of \$104 million for the first half of 1988 representing the consolidated results of the ABC group.

After allowing for general and specific loan loss provisions of \$28 million and minority interests of \$8 million, the net pre-tax profit for the ABC group, as on 30 June 1988, was \$88 million. The operating profit, as on 30 June 1987, was \$72 million, and the net pre-tax profit was \$67 million after loan loss provisions of \$15 million.

The total specific and general loan loss provisions, as on 30 June 1988, amounted to \$527 million, compared with a total of \$215 million at the same time

last year. ABC continues to provide against LDC debt default according to its own internal guidelines, which incorporate all relevant regulatory authorities' minimum standards.

ABC group total assets increased 12 per cent from \$15,484 million in June 1987 to \$17,288 million in June 1988. Total assets, at the end of 1987, were \$17,548 million.

The ABC group's overall loan portfolio rose to \$7,362 million in June 1988 from \$7,171 million at the end of 1987, and \$6,463 million in June 1987.

ABC group total deposits increased 15 per cent from \$12,203 million in June 1987 to \$14,074 million in June 1988. Total deposits, at the end of 1987,

were \$14,322 million. Customer deposits, as in June 1988, reflected an increase of eight per cent over the 1987 year end figure.

Total shareholders' funds increased, in the first half of 1988, to \$1,108 million from \$1,058 million at the end of 1987.

The ABC group is headed by the parent company Arab Banking Corporation (ABC) in Bahrain and includes ABC-DAUS and company in Frankfurt, Banco Atlantico in Spain, International Bank of Asia in Hong Kong, and ABC Banque Internationale de Monaco in Monte Carlo. The ABC group's investment banking activities are channelled through ABC Investment and Services Co. in Bahrain and ABC International in London.

Scholarships awarded by World Bank

AMMAN (Star) — The World Bank has awarded \$1.8 million in scholarships to 82 people for graduate study in a development-related fields at selected universities in Asia, Australia, Canada, Europe and the United States during the 1988-89 academic year. Seventy of the recipients are from developing countries.

The World Bank Graduate Scholarship Programme, funded by the Government of Japan, announced the awards July 13.

The recipients — 82 men and 20 women — represent 43

countries. Eighteen of the recipients are from sub-Saharan Africa; 28 from Asia; seven from developing countries in Europe, the Middle East and North Africa; and 17 from Latin America and the Caribbean. Twelve of the scholars are from developed countries.

The scholarship programme will begin accepting applications for the 1989-90 academic year later in 1988.

Inquiries should be addressed to the World Bank Graduate Scholarship Programme, 1818 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20433.

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COSMOS LUNCH BOXES Size 0.8 Ltr.
20% OFF

SAFEWAY LUNCH BAGS 50 Paper Bags
.395 Fils
Per Pack

KAROLINE FLAVORED MILK strawberry banana chocolate
.075 Fils
Per Each

JIF PEANUT BUTTER 18 oz.
1.690
Per Jar

SCHOOL BAGS Assorted Style & Color
at special Low Prices
PRICES STARTING AT:
1.900

BACK TO SCHOOL ITEMS
KUM PENCIL SHARPENER **100** Fils
MON AMI TECHNICAL ERASERS **160** Fils
MON AMI RETRACTABLE BALL PEN **250** Fils
MEAD 5 SUBJECT NOTEBOOK **900** Fils

Welch's GRAPE JELLY 18 oz.
.895 Fils
Per Jar

KEEBLER SOFT BATCH COOKIES 340g
1.450
Per Pack

PRICES EFFECTIVE THRU AUG 18 to AUG 31, 1988
GRAND OPENING PRIZES !!
See the list of WINNERS posted at our store...

MECHANICAL PENCIL
.295 Fils
each

MON AMI MECHANICAL PENCIL
.295 Fils
each

WHITE SLICED BREAD
.115 Fils
each

PETRA CO. FOR SUPPLY AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE AGENT
SAFEWAY INTERNATIONAL
Tel. 685311 Tlx. 23125 Fax. 685350

LOCAL SPAM MORTADELLA
1.195
Per kilo

18 AUGUST 1988

Euro - Deposit Rates

	S	DEM	LIT	FF	DFL	SF	YEN	£
1 M	7 1/2	3 1/4	10	7 3/8	3 15/16	2 15/16	4	1 M 7 5/16
2 M	7 9/16	3 3/8	10 3/8	7 7/16	3 15/16	2 15/16	4	2 M 7 7/16
3 M	7 5/8	3 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/16	3	4	3 M 7 11/16
6 M	7 7/8	3 3/4	10 3/4	7 11/16	4 1/8	3 1/16	4 1/8	4 M 7 3/4
9 M	8 1/8	3 7/8	11	7 15/16	4 3/8	3 1/8	4 1/8	5 M 7 15/16
1 Year	8 3/8	4 1/16	11 3/8	8 1/8	4 9/16	3 3/16	4 3/16	6 M 8 1/8
2 Years	8 3/4	4 1/2						9 M 8 7/16
3 Years	9 1/8	5 1/8						1 Year 8 3/4
4 Years	9 1/4	5 7/16						
5 Years	9 1/2	5 3/4						

Source: Finance and Credit Corp., (FCC), Amman.

Arab Deposit Rates

	Saudi Riyal	Kuwaiti Dinar	Bahraini Dinar	U.A.E Dirham
1 MTH	9-8 3/4	6 3/8-5 7/8	8 1/4-7 3/4	8 1/8-7 3/4
2 MTHS	9 1/16-8 13/166	3/8-5 7/8	8 1/2-8	8 1/4-7 7/8
3 MTHS	9 1/16-8 13/166	3/8-5 7/8	8 5/8-1/8	8 3/8-8
6 MTHS	9 1/4-9	6 1/2-6	8 7/8-3/8	8 1/2-8 1/8
1 Year	9 7/16-1/4	6 3/4-1/4	9 1/8-6 5/8	8 3/4-8 3/8

Source: Arab Bank Ltd., O.B.U., Bahrain, Spot 17.8.88

Dollar - Gold

LONDON (AP) — Dollar rates in European trading:

	Monday 15.8.88	Friday 12.8.88	Monday 8.8.88
DEM	1.8810	1.8805	1.8000
SFR	1.5780	1.5750	1.5857
FRF	6.3780	6.3810	6.3950
DFL	2.1257	2.1148	2.1435
LIT	1,398.00	1,395.50	1,398.50
CAS	1.2196	1.2196	
YEN	132.95	133.15	133.97
£	1.7145	1.7155	1.7022
GOLD	430.40	431.50	432.25
SILVER	6.72	6.73	6.78

Exchange Rates

	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
J.D. (FILS)				
S. Riyal	100	110	\$	370.7
L. Lira	1.11	1.16	£	637.2
S. Lira	9.5	10	DEM	643.6
I. Dinar	440	480	SFR	198.1
K. Dinar	1325	1335	FRF	200.1
E. Pound	180	170	Yen(100)	238.8
U.A.E.Dh	102.5	103.5	DFL	58.4
Q.Riyal	103.5	104.5	SKR	59
O. Riyal	980	990	LIT(100)	279.1
B. Dinar	995	1000	BFL(10)	175.4
				177.2
				57.8
				58.2
				26.7
				27.2

Economic Scene

Production of cement decreases

AMMAN (Star) — Production of cement in Jordan during the first five months of 1988 amounted to 643,100 tonnes, compared with 906,300 tonnes at the same period of 1986.

The above figures show that the production of cement during those months decreased by 263,200 tonnes compared with last year's production.

During the month of May 1988, the local production of cement amounted to 134,200 tonnes, compared with 151,200 tonnes in April of the same year, and 136,900 tonnes in May 1987.

Amman Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a presentation of 85 companies traded at the Amman Financial Market listed in the order: 1-19 companies whose share prices increased, 20-46 companies whose share prices decreased, and 47-85 companies which had no change in the prices of their shares.

	Opening	Closing	Change
1. Jo. Nat. Bank	2,470	2,520	+0.06
2. Bank of Jordan	14,700	14,800	+0.01
3. Jo. Inv. & Fin. Corp.	2,000	2,010	+0.01
4. Fin. & Cr. Corp.	0,520	0,540	+0.02
5. Nat. Portfolio Securities	0,670	0,680	+0.01
6. Jo. Electricity	1,580	1,600	+0.02
7. Int. Contracting & Inv.	1,800	1,820	+0.02
8. Gen. Inv.	1,260	1,280	+0.02
9. Jo. Gulf R. Es. Inv. Corp.	0,270	0,280	+0.01
10. Jo. Cement Fac.	1,190	1,210	+0.02
11. Jo. Petroleum Ref.	7,370	7,400	+0.03
12. Arab Pharm. Mgt.	1,910	1,920	+0.01
13. Jo. Ceramic Ind.	1,230	1,240	+0.01
14. Jo. Paper & Cardboard Fac.	3,100	3,130	+0.03
15. Jo. Lime & Silic. Brick Ind.	0,190	0,200	+0.01
16. Dar Al-Dawa	1,510	1,530	+0.02
17. Jo. Rock Wool	0,570	0,580	+0.01
18. Nat. Cable & Wire Mgt.	0,980	0,990	+0.01
19. Jo. Wood Ind.	1,090	1,100	+0.01
20. Arab Bank	107,500	107,000	-0.05
21. Ind. Dev. Bank	1,500	1,470	-0.03
22. Jo. Kwt. Bank	1,430	1,410	-0.02
23. Jo. Gulf Bank	1,250	1,220	-0.03
24. Jo. Islamic Bank	1,710	1,680	-0.03
25. R. Es. Fin. Corp.	15,000	13,500	-0.10
26. Jo. Fin. House	0,920	0,900	-0.02
27. Inma Inv. & Fin. Facilities	0,860	0,850	-0.01
28. Jo. French Ins.	4,800	4,350	-0.25
29. Universal Ins.	0,900	0,880	-0.02
30. Arab Life & Accident Ins.	0,940	0,920	-0.02
31. Philadelphia Ins.	0,820	0,810	-0.01
32. United Ins.	0,970	0,940	-0.03
33. Arab Belgian Ins. & Re-Ins.	1,230	1,220	-0.01
34. Dar Al-Sha'ab	0,410	0,400	-0.01
35. Ind. Com. & Agr.	1,230	1,180	-0.05
36. Jo. Pipe Mgt.	1,240	1,210	-0.03
37. Jo. Glass Ind.	0,950	0,940	-0.01
38. Arab Aluminium Ind.	1,580	1,500	-0.08
39. Arab Paper Converting & Tr.	0,300	0,280	-0.02
40. Nat. Steel	2,650	2,550	-0.04
41. Intermed. Petro-Chem.	1,200	1,180	-0.02
42. Jo. Chem. Ind.	1,480	1,450	-0.03
43. Universal Chem. Ind.	1,470	1,450	-0.02
44. Nat. Ind.	0,410	0,390	-0.02
45. Aladdin	1,170	1,150	-0.02
46. Jo. Ind. & Match.	0,800	0,780	-0.02
47. Housing Bank	1,850	1,850	0.00
48. Arab Fin. Corp. Jo.	1,380	1,380	0.00
49. Jo. Securities Corp.	0,750	0,750	0.00
50. Nat. Fin. Inv.	1,800	1,800	0.00
51. R. Es. Inv. Co.	0,440	0,440	0.00
52. Darco	0,500	0,500	0.00
53. Yarmouk Ins. & Re-Ins.	1,050	1,050	0.00
54. Jo. Nat. Lines	0,880	0,880	0.00
55. Petra Projects	0,690	0,690	0.00
56. Ta'irco, Eq. Hire	0,770	0,770	0.00
57. Jo. Tobacco & Cigarettes	14,500	14,500	0.00
58. Jo. Phosphate Mines	2,550	2,550	0.00
59. Jo. Tanning	2,000	2,000	0.00
60. Woolen Ind.	0,700	0,700	0.00
61. Jo. Worsted Mills	4,600	4,600	0.00
62. Jo. Dairy	0,980	0,980	0.00
63. Rafia Ind.	0,750	0,750	0.00
64. Jo. Spin. & Weav.	0,730	0,730	0.00
65. Jo. Sulpho-Chem.	2,430	2,430	0.00

Kuwait Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a list of the stock closing prices at the Kuwait Financial Market as quoted by Al-Anba daily Kuwaiti newspaper on 14 August 1988, compared with the previous closing:

Kwt. Nat. Bank	1,120	-0.010	
Gulf Bank	0,455	0	
Com. Bank	0,360	+0.010	
Kwt. Ahl Bank	0,420	+0.005	
Kwt. & M.E. Bank	0,410	0	
R. Es. Bank	0,445	-0.015	
Baqan Bank	0,345	+0.005	
Kwt. Fin. House	0,550	+0.010	
Int. Inv.	0,178	0	
I.F.A.	0,102	0	
Kwt. Pearl Inv.	0,114	+0.002	
Gulf Ins.	0,370	0	
Kwt. R. Es.	0,250	+0.002	
United R. Es.	0,118	0	
Kwt. Projects	0,880	0	
Pharm. Ind.	0,220	+0.004	
Public Stores	0,180	+0.002	
Mobile Tel.	0,410	0	
Kwt. Computers	0,184	-0.002	
Livestock T.T.	0,234	-0.005	
Kwt. Foods	0,305	-0.005	
Com. Mkt. Cmpx.	0,020	0	
Non-Kuwaiti Companies			
Bahrain Int. Bank	0,089	+0.001	
C east Inv.	0,118	+0.002	
Arab Inv.	0,036	0	

18 AUGUST 1988

freight

Vessels calling on Aqaba Port

Amin Kawar & Sons Co
Red Sea Shipping Agency

Serving Area	Name of Line	Name of Vessel	Arrival Date
A) Black Sea (Ro-Ro)	SDP	Tanya Karpinskaya	12.8.88
		Katya Zelenko	12.8.88
		P. Antokolskiy	5.8.88
B) Australia	Baltic	G. Pyas	5/8/88
		Sk. Zalk	26.8.88
		A. Trader	1.8.88
		Pharos	18.8.88
		A. Trader	31.8.88
C) Yugoslavia + Med. (Conts.)	Jadranska	Katros	31.8.88
D) Far East (Conv. + Cont.)	PIL	Kota Berani	1.7.88
		Kota Wirama	5.8.88
		Kota Raja	15.8.88
		Kota Naga	29.8.88
		Kota Timur	29.8.88
		Kota Bakli	29.8.88
E) GDR + North Continent of Europe (Conts.)	D.S.R.	S. Jeahn	8.8.88
		Magdeburg	20.8.88
		Pritzwalk	29.8.88
F) Europe-Far East (Ro-Ro)	Huail	Huail Tracer	31.7.88
		Huail Favorita	10.8.88
		Huail Tracer	31.8.88
G) Eastern Europe (Conv. + Cont.)	POL	W.Lokietek	4.8.88
		Z. Waza	29.8.88
		Z. Stary	15.8.88
H) North America (Conv. + Cont.)	Orsis	Liberty	T.S.
		Confio	T.S.
I) Egypt + Red Sea	Kawar Egypt	Mansoura	2.7.88
		Jarash	22.7.88
J) Romania	Nyrum	Fagel	10.7.88
		Flucara	5.8.88
		Tazlau	8.8.88
K) India	Jugo	Pazin	16.8.88

Arab Containers Services Co.

— R.M.S. Laguna, Voyage No. 51, departing Venice 1 August, Ravenna, 2 August, arriving Aqaba 12 August 1988.

— C.U.R. Benjamin, Voyage No. 52, departing Venice 16-17 August, Koper 18 August, Ravenna 20 August, arriving Aqaba 28-29 August 1988.

— R.M.S. Laguna, Voyage No. 53, departing Venice 1 September, Ravenna 3 September, arriving Aqaba 13 August 1988.

— C.U.R. Benjamin, Voyage No. 54, departing Venice 21

September, Ravenna, 23 September, arriving Aqaba 3 October 1988.

— Thames, Trident Eagle, Voyage No. 9, departing Brazilian ports 30 June, arriving Aqaba 10 August 1988.

— Thames, Newsea, Voyage No. 10, departing Brazilian ports 20 July, arriving Aqaba 5 September 1988.

— Thames, Conman 2, Voyage No. 13, departing Brazilian ports 10 August, arriving Aqaba 25 September 1988.

Foreign companies

USA: I.T.C. International Trading Centre, Dott. H. Bosir, Export Manager, 38138 Verona, Piazzale Olimpia 24, Italy.

International Commerce S.R.L., Via G. Prati 2 Ang., M. D. Azeglio, 20038 Serengo (MI), Italy.

Household appliances

Impex Commodities Agent, Peter A. Wade, Manager Impex, 84, Wickham Street, Morningside, Queensland 4170, Australia.

Lidewit Badon, Steiner Kehrle 4, D-2000 Norderstedt, Tel: (040) 527 91 87, Telex: 21267 Bist D, West Germany.

Alix International Ltd., P.O. Box 3115, Lahore, Pakistan.

Almsworth Establishment, 224, Manzoor Market, Ewing Road, Lahore — 2, Pakistan.

Timmons Industries, 18 Hamilton Street (Suite 8), Bound Brook, New Jersey 08806, Tel: 9102406541 Cincor Ltd. YQ., 18 AUGUST 1988

T. Gargour & Fils

Red Sea Area Services

Serving Area	Name of Line	Name of Vessel	Arrival Date
A) Fareast: (Container + RoRo + Conv.)	Mitsui O.S.K. Lines	Encouragement	7/8/88
		Arc Asolios	11/8/88
		Merina Ace	24/8/88
		Ghikas	30/8/88
		Shunei Manu	2/9/88
		Alpha Challenge	8/9/88
B) South Europe: (Container + RoRo Conv.)	Suden Shipping Line Ltd.,	White Nile V. 6/8820/8/88	27/8/88
		Blue Nile V. 7/88	27/8/88
C) U.S.A.-Canada-Australia (Bulk)	Gearbulk Line	F. Frontenac	07/8/88
		Allegre	15/8/88
		Centax Yuen	20/8/88
		Arrow Pride	04/9/88
		Rizal	10/9/88
		Arkas	16/9/88
		Ereaga	19/9/88
D) North Cont. Ports: (Conv.)	Gearbulk Line	Lista	17/8/88
		Trinta	13/9/88
		Bergen Arrow	5/10/88
E) Red Sea Ports: (Conv.)	Pan Arab Line	Aldrial V. 10/88	7/8/88
		Aldrial V. 11/88	20/8/88
	National Maritime	Alahram 2	13/8/88

Jordan National Lines

— HITTEEN, in Aqaba 26 April, 7 May 1988. Dates R/V 27.02-07.05: S3 31.03-03.05 Duration R/V 71 days. S3 38 days.

— EFIDIUM JUNIOR III, in Aqaba 23 May 1 June. Dates R/V 07.04-01.06 S3 17.04-01.06. Duration R/V 66 days. S3 35 days.

— HITTEEN II, in Aqaba 13 June 24 June. Dates R/V 07.05 — 24.06. S3 21.05-24.06. Duration R/V 50 days. S3 35 days.

The above three vessels are enroute Suez Canal, (Al-Karamahill discharging in Bremen 21.02.88. Hitten discharging Nordenham 23.03.88 27.03.88. Eldim Junior III discharging Taragona 12.04.88. 13.04.88). Antwerp, Bremen, Sheerness, Suez Canal and finally Aqaba.

Job Market-place

• A large American-based multinational company is in need of a sales representative engineer with a civil engineering degree of B.A., preferably from the AUB, US, or UK, to handle the sales of industrial products with a special emphasis on traffic control and safety products.

Qualifications:

— Three-five years of professional sales experience
— Below 27 years of age
— Fluent in Arabic and English.

The successful candidate will be based in Riyadh and will be required to travel extensively in Saudi Arabia.

Interested applicants may send applications, including C.V., photo, and salary expectation, to P.O. Box 21840, Riyadh 11485, Attn. Traffic Control Department.

• A large industrial company desires to fill the following positions:

— Technical manager.
— Financial manager.
— Sales manager.

Interested applicants may send documents to P.O. Box 18038, Amman, Jordan.

• A company in Amman requires to fill the following positions:

(1) A university graduate, with a B.A. or a Master's degree in economics, with fluency in English.

(2) A librarian with a high degree in librarianship and a minimum of five years' experience.

Interested applicants may send C.V. and address to P.O. Box 3493, Amman, Jordan.



Your TV guide

Channel
2



Heart-throb Mark Harmon plays Elmer Jackson in "After the Promise," Thursday's late-night feature film.

Thursday

6:00 Lucky Luke
6:30 Rue Carnot
7:00 News in French
7:15 Un DB de Plus, with guests Baptiste Charden and Norman Kivi
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Throb
9:10 Remington Steele
10:00 News in English

10:20 Feature Film "After the Promise" — dramatizes the true story of Elmer Jackson (Mark Harmon), who must care for his four sons after the untimely death of his wife during the Depression. He is a simple devoted family man and a hard working carpenter. His wife, Florence (Rosemary Dunmore), refuses medical treatment for religious reasons and dies of complications arising from tuberculosis.

Friday

5:30 French Feature Film "Le Fou du labo 4" — A scientist's discovery of a truth serum makes him the target of a series of greedy people
7:00 News in French
7:15 Documentary
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 The Spectacular World of Guinness Records
9:10 Menace Unseen, "Part 2: Beautiful call-girl Gail Gravelle reveals she was coerced into working for the same menacing organisation that murdered Robert Shrivling. She gives

businessman Duncan Free some vital information about his dead colleague when he visits her massage parlour. But Duncan soon has troubles of his own as he digs deeper into the hi-tech world of computer intruder. His probing causes ripples among the secret bosses who ordered Robert's death and a second victim is found murdered.

10:00 News in English
10:20 Falcon Crest
11:10 Three's Company

Saturday

6:00 M'as tu vu?
7:15 Un DB de Plus
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Mr Belvedere
9:00 Alfred Hitchcock Presents: "Killer Takes All"
10:00 News in English
10:20 Feature Film: Martin Landau and Jane Alexander star in "Welcome Home Johnny Bristol", the story of a Vietnam war veteran who returns to the US to find no trace of the town where he grew up.

Sunday

6:00 La Chance aux Chansons
6:30 Rue Carnot
7:00 News in French
7:15 Un DB de Plus
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Are You Being Served?
9:10 Footsteps, Part 2: Reginald Le May travels through

present-day Thailand, and is the first westerner to pay any real attention to the decaying monuments of Sri Sachanalai and Sukothai.

10:00 News in English
10:20 Magnum
11:10 Fawity Towers

Monday

6:00 Des Chiffres et Des Lettres
6:30 Rue Carnot
7:00 News in French
7:15 Weekly Sports Magazine
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Perfect Strangers
9:19 Enemy at the Door
10:00 News in English
10:20 Feature Film "The Big Showdown" — a gang of bounty hunters complicates a sheriff's pursuit of a wanted man.

Tuesday

5:30 Le Monde est à Vous, with guests Jean Jacques Debout and Carot Arnaud
6:00 Rue Carnot
7:00 News in French
7:15 Aujourd'hui en Jordanie, with Saleh Madi
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Clarence lands a job with the local Council, with hilarious results

9:10 New mini series — Floodtide: the concluding episodes of last summer's thriller about a doctor whose peaceful life in France is shattered when he becomes involved in the terrifying world of drug trafficking.

10:00 News in English
10:20 Hunter: "Castro Connection"
11:10 Perfect Spy

Wednesday

6:00 La France a la Carte
6:30 Rue Carnot
7:00 News in French
7:15 Un DB de Plus with Francis Gabriel
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Allo...Allo

9:00 Documentary: Space on Earth, Prog 6: Futures — How will the architecture of the 20th century be judged by future generations?

9:30 Twilight Zone: Night of the Meek
10:00 News in English
10:20 Mini-series The Fifth Missile — As the Montana slides swiftly and silently through the sea, programmed tapes announce a terrible story of death and destruction. Can it be stopped?



Reem Yasin's
Cinema Corner

Slave of Love

AS JORDAN and the Soviet Union celebrate the 25th anniversary of the establishment of their diplomatic relations on 21 August, the Soviet Cultural Centre presents a comprehensive programme of cultural activities, including of course many films of the best of the Soviet cinema.

Over the past years, Amman movie buffs have had the chance of viewing a number of remarkable Soviet productions. One of the most memorable has been "The Slave of Love" directed by the talented Nikita Mikhalkov and starring the charming young actress Yelena Solovet (shown in the photograph) in the title role.

Produced in 1976, the film is about events taking place at the onset of the Russian revolution of 1917. It tells the story of a group of intelligent and harmless filmmakers: a producer, a director, an actress and their crew who run away from turbulent Moscow to make their films in peace in a small town in the south.

Uninterested in politics and not yet accepting the Bolshevik Revolution, they continue filming silent pictures very far from reality. At a time full of political unrest and great social upheavals, they concentrate on "drawing-room melodrama".

Only one of the crew, cameraman Pototsky (a Bolshevik) is secretly filming executions and other atrocities committed by the white guards — thus the whole group becomes object of scrutiny for Captain Fedotov of the white guards.

The central attraction of the film lies in the love of the charming actress Olga, a sensitive and vulnerable woman, for Pototsky, the patriotic cameraman, who is truly devoted to his cause for which he finally dies at the hands of Fedotov.

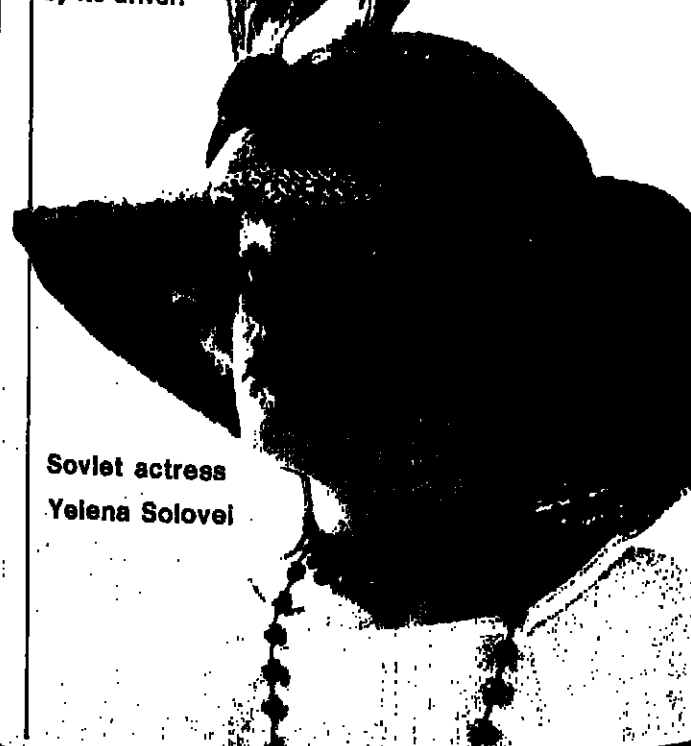
Through her love, Olga gradually becomes aware of the futility and absurdity of what they are doing. She realizes the striking contrast between the world of fantasy they are portraying, and the grim world of reality around them. It is this realization that makes her question her artistic value as an actress and brings about the traumas she undergoes.

It is also in the portrayal of these two contrasting worlds that the ingenious craftsmanship of the director becomes evident. Using subtle irony, he portrays the film world with great theatrical exaggeration. The movements and words of the actors are so affected to underline the fact that they are in no way involved in real life.

This irony, however, is mitigated by the soft air of romanticism enveloping the situations he is satirizing. The whole atmosphere is so blissfully beautiful with such poetic portrayal that makes it very hard for the viewer to condemn such detachment from reality.

On the other hand, the few scenes of brutality shown in Pototsky's film reel, and his own tragic death in front of his beloved Olga, all help to shake the audience back to the grim real world.

The ambiguous ending of the film leaves a lot unsaid: Olga is on a train heading towards the dawn of a new day... but it is a train that is running out of control, having been deserted by its driver!



Soviet actress
Yelena Solovet

AMMAN (Star) — Indonesia's aircraft industry at Bandung illustrates the determination of the Indonesians to take an active role in technological development. It would have been possible, and certainly easier, to have built aircraft only from a prefabricated kit of pieces sent from Spain, France or the United States. Indonesia would have had employment for some of its people, and could justifiably have claimed to be producing aircraft, but the price for choosing this easy route would have been long term dependence on the licence holding company.

The control of standards of technology and the transfer of technological innovation would have been the sole responsibility of the foreign country. The Indonesians would have been little more than employees of a foreign aircraft manufacturer working at their own land.

The Indonesian aircraft industry which is known as IPTN (Indonesian Aircraft Production Company) is today an Indonesian enterprise that makes full use of its technological design and production skills of the newly trained Indonesian workforce.

The IPTN, which was established in 1976, in co-operation with CASA of Spain, is indeed much more than just a factory producing aircraft and providing jobs for 13,000. The aircraft is the vehicle with which technology can be transferred into Indonesia.

As the world's largest archipelago, Indonesia has inevitably become one of the world's markets for helicopters and passenger.

Consequently, Indonesia must have its own aircraft industry and its own aeronautical design team to produce the type of aircraft ideally matched to its comparatively short-haul national routes. With 13,700 islands, from the west to the east, a distance equal to some 5000 kilometres, Indonesia in itself constitutes a huge potential market.

The embryonic factory started in 1968 by sending seven Indonesian aeronautical engineers for advanced training in Europe — in West Germany, France, Holland, Spain and Britain. The

object was not so much to gain further theoretical high-tech design and engineering expertise, but to gain practical, everyday working knowledge.

Today, IPTN has a training centre well-equipped to cope with 1000 new entrants per year. The factory itself requires a maximum of 600, while the remaining places going to other government agencies or private companies.

Indonesia's aircraft industry has secured commitments from the world's major aircraft makers to

al as a sub-contractor for McDonnell Douglas, one of the world's leading aerospace companies. This certification approves IPTN as a qualified supplier for future programmes.

No less important is a new project now being prepared by IPTN to set up a Universal Maintenance Centre in co-operation with the US General Electric. This will involve overhaul and repairs of aircraft engines as well as marine and industrial engines.

In 1976, when the first aircraft

is well high perfect for inter-island routes.

Under a deal with CASA of Spain, the Indonesian factory makes the centre-wing sections, the tail unit, the rudder unit, the elevators and the horizontal stabilizers, the centre and rear portions of the fuselage — and assembles the nose section of the fuselage. Some 65 per cent of the aircraft is built in Bandung and 35 per cent in Spain. More importantly, these sections remain constant, regardless of whether or not the aircraft is

Boeing. The production lines at IPTN are today producing three types of helicopters: the NBO-105 under licence from MBB; the Bell-412 under licence from the US company, and the Super-Puma from Aerospatiale of France.

The factory is also producing two fixed wing planes: the C-212 and the CN-235 and it is producing two weapon systems, the FAR rocket under licence from Belgium and the SUT torpedo under licence from West Germany.

In 1986, the company received orders for 259 aircraft including helicopters, and more were in the 52 for Turkey and 32 for Indonesian Armed Forces.

In 1988, the IPTN will make first deliveries of its new 35-seat passenger planes, including 18 planes to be exported to Saudi Arabia and Spain. While new orders are expected to come after negotiations now underway for a total sales of 129 more CN-235 planes.

While developing CN-235 into an extended version, a collaborative agreement was made in early 1986 with Boeing and MBB to build a wide-bodied aircraft with a capacity of 100 to 135 seats. The name of the new product will be ATRA-90 (Advanced Technology Regional Aircraft), a commercial aircraft for the 1990's. The ATRA-90 cockpit will be equipped with modern avionic instruments, that run automatically, enabling the pilot to "fly by wire" during the whole flight.

The system used in the ATRA-90 will incorporate the most advanced electronic components (All Electric Aircraft). This will keep maintenance cost down and increase the efficiency of the fully reliable flight system. The ATRA-90 has been designed according to the research on the need of the aviation world for a future aircraft type, which can maintain the same speed as turbo jet planes and consume less fuel.

In addition, it will also be powered by two-ducted Fan (UDF) engines, the type of which is now being developed by General Electric, Allison Gas Turbine and Pratt & Whitney for use by Boeing. Studies of the structure of the ATRA-90, are the new composites which are essential to reduce the aircraft weight.

Indonesia's industry flies high

help it in keeping its technology up-to-date. Through the co-operation agreements, it has extended its list of aircraft products including the 19-seat NC-212 planes, NBO-105, NBELL-412, Puma NSA-330 and Super Puma NAS-332 helicopters.

A technical co-operation



The first Indonesia-designed aircraft, the CN 235

agreement with Boeing signed in 1982 represented a further step in the achievement of the main mission in the one decade; to establish a complete, FAA certified and internationally recognized aircraft industry. Hence, a new foundation has been laid to make IPTN one of Boeing's sub-contractors.

Another important development was that IPTN won approval

in producing its first basically Indonesian designed aircraft: the CN-235, which rolled off the production line in 1983.

The CN-235, powered by two General Electric turboprop engines, can carry up to 38-40 passengers; cruises at 454 km/hr, and has a maximum range, with maximum payload of 4,200 kg, of 759 km, with its low capital and operating costs, the CN-235

thousands of other fabricated products necessary for a modern aircraft.

Following the success of the CN-235, the IPTN factory is currently engaged in the prospect of developing a new Advanced Air Transport Plane codenamed ATRA-90. This is a prop-fan craft with two engines mounted on the tail end, among others, is being manufactured jointly with

Birthday bash in Glasgow

AMMAN (Star) — Scotland's Glasgow City Chambers, where most of Europe's political leaders and heads of state have been entertained, celebrated the centenary of its opening on 22 August.

A hundred years ago, the main attraction in Glasgow was the international exhibition. It was opened on 8 May 1888 by the Prince and Princess of Wales. occupied 60 acres of a site in Kelvingrove Park, and attracted 5,748,378 people before it closed on 10 November 1888.

The new magic of electricity was on show at the exhibition, and the top attraction of the show was the illuminated Fairy Fountain. After dusk, the "electric rays" from 18 arc lights passed through coloured glass to amaze the gathered crowds.

Hundreds of jets of water, some rising to 150 feet, and lit up by electricity upon many thousands of Victorian minds.

Gondolas played the River Kelvin, which had been specially cleaned and deepened for the exhibition, and a display of 800 Jubilee presents gifted to Queen Victoria added to the appeal of

the exhibition. Queen Victoria, on her way to the International Exhibition agreed to open the new City Chambers even though it was not scheduled for completion until October 1889. It was quite a coup for Glasgow, as the Queen had remarked on her only other visit, 39 years previously, that she didn't like the city, and would prefer not to return.

The City Chambers is today the headquarters of Glasgow District Council, successors to the old Glasgow Corporation.

It is here where decisions are made on the day-to-day operations of running Britain's third largest city, and where the policy and plans for the future are made.

The building is very much as built, although some modernisation has taken place.

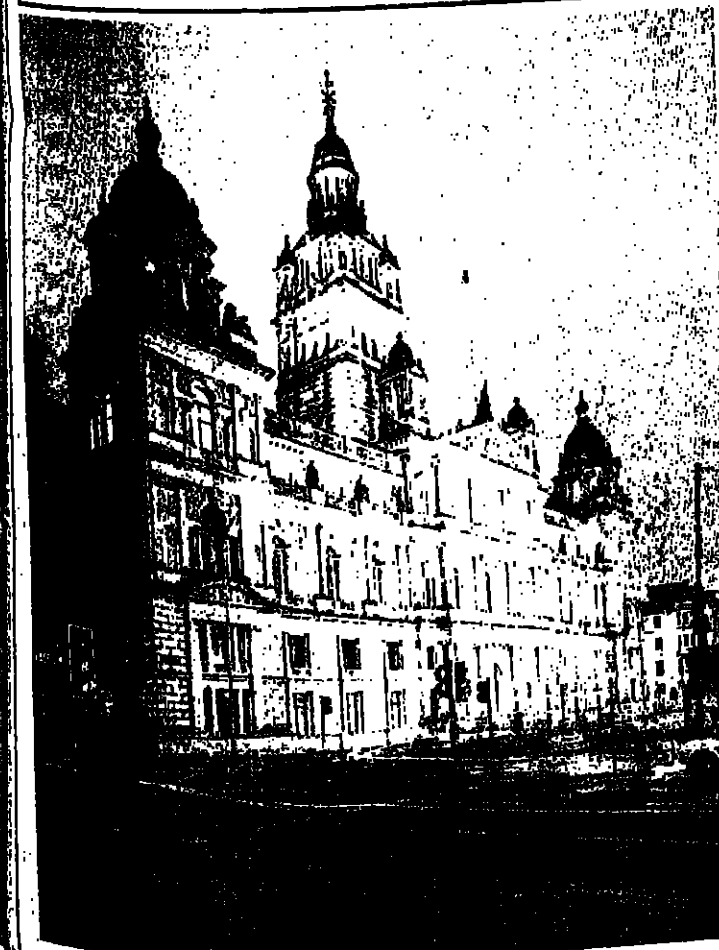
Visitors still enter the City Chambers through the grand entrance in George Square, suggested by the historical Arch of Constantine in Rome, which architect William Young visited shortly before the City Chambers competition in 1881.

The entrance hall — or

loggia — is, as Young said "unique — there is nothing like it in this country". The coupled columns carrying the arches are of red granite of brilliant colour, said to be the most beautiful granite that has yet been quarried in Scotland. The columns rest on grey Aberdeen granite and have dark green marble capitals. The colours of mosaics, alabaster, and Venetian glass and the richness of mahogany and tapestry add to the splendour of the wide halls, staircases, and meeting rooms.

The city is going all out to celebrate the centenary, in what is already a summer rich in literary, musical, folkloric and theatrical activities. For example, all this month the streets, parks and precincts are full of free entertainment, as Glasgow inaugurates its First International Street and Buskers Festival. (Buskers are those wandering street performers who have not always been appreciated by city councils).

Plans are already underway for 1990 when it will be Glasgow's turn to be the "Cultural Capital of Europe" — and if this summer is anything to go by, it should be quite a year!



Glasgow's City Chambers

SONY.

Super Betamax Beta

SONY.

● To honour the Monte-Carlo Ballet troupe, French Charge D'Affaires Jean-Francois Dobelle gave a reception, made all the more beautiful by being held in the garden of the French Residence, and the recent wonderfully breezy Amman evenings. But we were sheltered by the trees and high walls of the garden and add to that, there was the full moon. The 60 members of the troupe had just returned from Petra, which they said was great, and unlike anything they had ever seen before.

Jean-Francois, of course, was welcoming guests, with other members of the embassy around, including Second Counsellor Pierre Lahalle, Francois Frankel and wife Lise, Jean-Pierre Filu and Sabine, Michel and Line Seureau and others. Also present were the archaeologist priests from the Biblical School of Jerusalem, including Fathers Jean-Baptiste Humbert and Jean-Michel de Tarragon. Three of the dancers were spotted speaking Portuguese with Brazilian Ambassadors.

dor Felix de Faria, and it turned out that one of them, Antonio Interladi was Brazilian, while Italian Paola Cantalupo and Englishman Peter Luton had learned the language while working in Lisbon before joining the Monte Carlo Ballet.

● The British Geoscience Adviser at the Natural Resources Authority, Cedric Mortimer and wife Jeannette gave a lovely reception-cum-supper for visiting Regional Geologist Dr Richard Johnson, who has been coming to Amman every year to inspect the work here. People enjoyed both the house and the garden, as well as the company of friends and new people they had just met, while eating a really delicious array of food. Leading the NRA group were Kamal and Mary Jreissat, Mohammad Abu Ajamleh, Bassam

and Sylvia Sunna, Farid Sue Dahdah, Mohammed Rashdan, Antonette Farah, Sarah Evans, Ma'in Al-Hiyat, Jim Keegan, Peter and Yvonne Salah, Munib and Shamsiah Khayyat and Najah Khayyat. British Ambassador Tony Reeve, Hillary and Anne Synnott, Phil and Liz Mansley, with daughter Kathy helping, Amber Mortimer, David and Caroline Whitbread, Nick Archer, Bruce Bucknell, David and Eve Royce, Martin and Pat Thomas British Airways' Eric and Sylvia Burdon, deserting us

Arabia soon, Nazih Azar, Anne O'Neill, Carlos Derpech and Carlos Derpech and wife were second secretary and wife. Nilsen and wife were Australians included Terry Goggin, Vic Rodda, MIMO Rodda, Pam Kelly and Kathy Graham, but not least, Belgian ambassador Guido Vansina and Anna-Marie were left earlier than most for a late dinner to celebrate twenty-sixth wedding anniversary.

Swiss National Day one held in and outside the new residence of Swiss Ambassador Harald Bomer and wife Monique. The gathering of people coming to offer their best wishes naturally included Jordanian government officials, Arab and foreign ambassadors, although most are away on their summer holidays now, the Swiss community in Jordan and friends of Switzerland, so I am sure everyone whose name is not here will excuse us for not putting it in among the hundreds present. Among Jordanian officials were Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid and Princess Majda, Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh, Bassam Qaqleh Colonel Fawzi Al-Tawil, Abdallah Al-Hawamdeh, Zuhair Khalifeh, Khaldoun Abu Hassan, Subhi Al-Tibi, Samir and Maha Khalifeh, Awn and

Dina Khasawneh, Ali and Nimat Al-Nusour, Dr Fawzi Zayadin, Laurice Hlassa, and friends Tawfiq Qawar, Mahmoud Al-Sharif, Anis and Samir Muasher, Ghazi and Sandra Qub'ain, Amin Shuqair, brothers Wafa, Wa'el and Mohammad Dejanl and their wives, Lima Nabil, Ella Nasrallah and Um Nader, Gaby Khawwam, Lucy Aslo, Ra'fat Khalaf, Najib and Jacqueline Fakhoury, Issa and Jane Dallal, Wa'el and Najwa Karadshah, UNRWA's Ele and Jeanine Saaf and countless others, not spotted in the huge premises. Arab ambassadors included Saudi Arabia's Mohammad Fahd Al-Issa, Oman's Bashir Al-Faraj, UAE's Abdallah Al-Shurefa, Kuwait's Suleiman Al-Fasam and Lebanon's Butros and Mrs Zlode.

Photo Contest News

We're pleased to announce that Zohrab, the prize-winning photographer who took our cover pictures in Petra this week, has agreed to be one of the judges for our photo contest. See details below.



Here's another shot from Petra, submitted as a contest entry by an amateur photographer from Dahiyat El-Amir Rashid.

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Relax, Dance under the stars to the music of our 'Trio'

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or
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Choice of
Sweet 'n' Sour Shrimps,
Chicken or Pork
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Sweets from our Buffet

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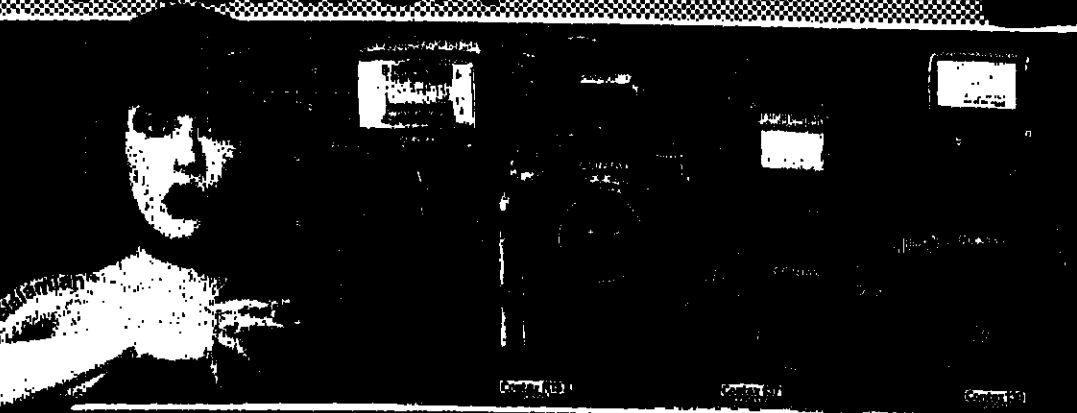
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Photo Competition

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THE JERUSALEM STAR

present an

Open Photo Contest

Amateur photographers of all ages are invited to enter our exciting new contest. We're looking for photos that show Jordan and Jordanian life — everything from a football game to a flower, from a silly smile to a sunset. So let your imagination run wild and start snapping.

Hagop Berberian and Son Co. is offering a very valuable Contax camera as a grand prize, and a Yashica camera as second prize, with 15 more cameras for the runners up. For more details on the prizes see the advertisement on the opposite page.

Each photo entered will be assigned a number, and then presented anonymously to our panel of judges on 20 September. Winners will be announced — and their championship photos printed — in our 29 September issue.



Open Photo Contest

Name: _____

Address: _____

Tel: _____

Contest Rules

1. Photos must show something of Jordan or Jordanian life — and can be of people, events, landscapes or cityscapes.
2. No photo submitted may have been previously published or entered in a professional competition.
3. Photos must be colour prints, 13cm x 18 cm.
4. All photos submitted become the property of the Jerusalem Star and cannot be returned after judging.
5. Each photo entered must be accompanied by a coupon (see below). Coupons will be printed in this and every issue until the deadline.

Send your entry to:
Open Photo Contest,
The Jerusalem Star,
P.O. Box 591,
Amman
before the deadline
of 20 September,
1988.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 15

THE JERUSALEM STAR

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Beautiful example

Jordan and Iraq have laid the cornerstone for future co-operation this week during His Majesty King Hussein's visit to the Iraqi capital. In a noble gesture on behalf of his country, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein presented Jordan with another gift of military hardware which the victorious Iraqi army had gained on the battlefield. This gesture came in appreciation of King Hussein's nationalistic stand on the side of the Iraqi nation in its just struggle against the Iranian aggression.

The King, in a message to President Hussein upon his departure from Baghdad on Tuesday, declared that Jordan will be on Iraq's side in its peaceful battle just as it was on its side during the war. And indeed, the challenges of peace-making and nation-building after the end of the war will need the support of all Arab countries. Jordan, which in time of crises, had not wavered from its nationalistic duties, will stand by the Iraqi people as they begin to rebuild what the war had destroyed. In this mission, the Jordanian people will be there along with their Iraqi brethren toiling to erase the traces of destruction and to put Iraq on the road of development.

The Iraqi gesture is a sweet reward for Jordan's sacrifices. This country, under its wise leadership had stood by Arab rights from the very beginning and today Jordan assumes a special place in the hearts of all Iraqis.

Jordan and Iraq are setting a beautiful example of inter-Arab co-operation and alliance to safeguard the Arab order. It is by understanding this example that other Arab countries can appreciate the rewards of Arab unity.

We salute the Iraqi people and as we remember their enormous sacrifices in defending Arab identity, we also salute Jordan, its leadership and people for sharing in this sacrifice and later on in the victory of the Iraqi people.

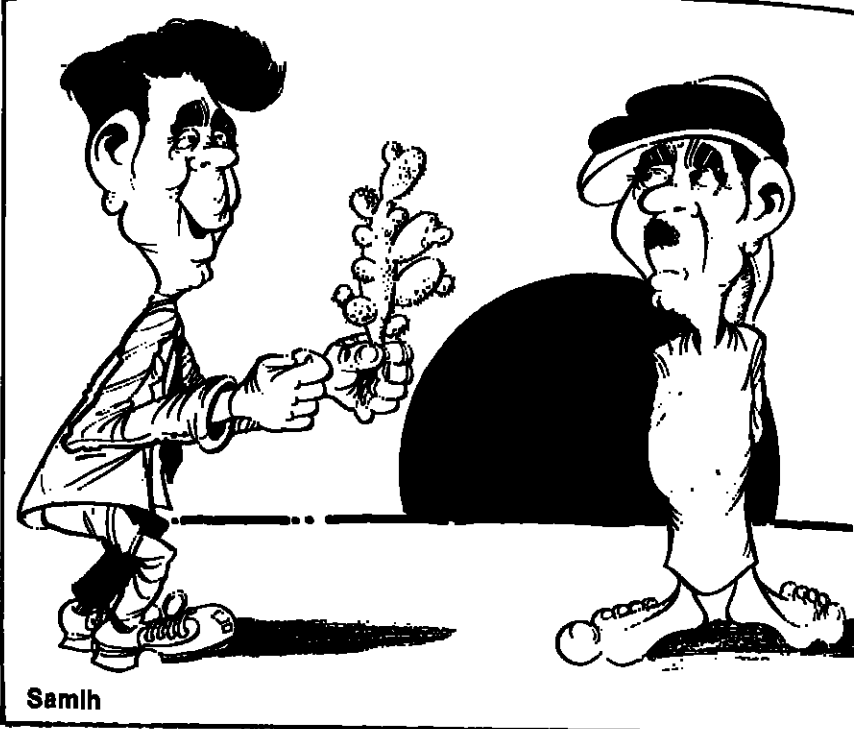
Successful conclusion

The outcome of the talks held in Amman this week between a delegation from the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the Jordanian government has reflected both sides' keenness to maintain co-ordination and consultation in the interest of Palestinians under Israeli occupation. For its part Jordan has responded positively to every request put forth by the PLO delegation and offered to extend every possible help to enable the PLO to carry out the responsibilities laid upon it as a result of Jordan's decision to sever legal and administrative ties with the West Bank. Jordan's position at the talks with the PLO delegation has demonstrated once again that severing ties with the West Bank meant nothing beyond promoting the cause of the Palestinian people while strictly avoiding to add to the hardships which the Palestinians in the occupied territories have been encountering under the brutal Israeli occupation.

Both Jordan and the PLO are genuinely aware of the heavy historical responsibilities placed upon them at this crucial juncture of the Arab-Israeli conflict. They know that the nine-month-old uprising in the occupied territories has created a new situation and has introduced drastic changes at the local, regional, and international levels, necessitating quick action on the part of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, to fully exploit the new situation by trying to end the Israeli occupation and set up the independent Palestinian state. Jordan took the painful step of disengaging itself from the West Bank for those very purposes and yet maintained the necessary services to the Palestinians in the occupied territories in response to the PLO request and so as not to increase the suffering of those Palestinians.

In the meantime the PLO seems to be truly anxious to try to fill the vacuum created by the Jordanian decision and is aware that, in order to properly do so, it needs help and co-operation from Jordan which the latter does not hesitate to offer. This mutual understanding and common willingness to co-operate has made this week's talks a remarkable success.

There is no doubt that the success of the talks will reflect positively on the revolt of Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and will enhance international efforts to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict and find a just solution to the Palestinian problem. The Palestinian issue has entered a new phase of serious and responsible action for the benefit of the Palestinian people.



Samih

A new Soviet Union to deal with!

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Star Washington Correspondent

FOR MANY years the main theme of the United States' foreign policy has been, with variations from time to time, to face up to the Soviets, to cope with them, and to prevent them from getting any advantage over the United States economically or strategically. This has indeed been what we called "the cold war".

After all the Soviet Union, which has invented the idea of "world revolution," has insisted, after World War II, on installing themselves as masters of the so-called Iron Curtain states; they have invaded Afghanistan, ostensibly by invitation, and represented, by agents, their communist party; they were on hand wherever new aspirations were in conflict with old systems and traditions. To the new states of Africa they have represented themselves as the wave of the future.

But now the picture is changing. U.S. policy must change because Soviet attitudes are changing. How completely, and for how long, we cannot know. But American policy-makers are constrained to do everything possible to encourage, prolong, and perpetuate the new Soviet attitude. For this can introduce a new era in the affairs of, not just the United States and the Soviet Union, but of mankind in general.

Mikhail Gorbachev, as the leading force in Soviet affairs, has made discoveries so devastatingly simple and far-reaching that no one would really have believed them had they been propounded by the CIA.

He observed that the Soviet economy was not working very well; that the Soviet standard of living was slipping ever further behind that of the industrialized West; that militarily the Soviet Union was indeed mighty but that the cost was a terrible burden on the people of the Soviet Union, and that there was an overwhelming need for reform in every sphere — "perestroika" he called it.



View From the US

In these circumstances Gorbachev was determined that his country should not waste its resources abroad but should concentrate at home. While the Soviet commitments to Cuba, Vietnam, and Angola would remain firm the Soviet Union would say to these and all other countries that depend on it: "You must develop your own resources and take help from the West as it may be offered". Mozambique and Ethiopia were among those who received this advice.

On a different level Vietnam was told to settle with Cambodia, Nicaragua to negotiate with the Contras, Angola to talk to Unita, and Arafat to recognize Israel. And to one degree or another all these things have begun to happen.

In the same vein the Soviet Union has begun to withdraw from Afghanistan in order to reduce the drain on Soviet domestic resources, to make "perestroika" possible, and to establish a more fruitful relationship with the United States and the West. Trade with the United States could of course help rebuild the Soviet economy. The example of friendly Americans or West Europeans might be useful even if it seemed at times a little contrary to the principles of socialism.

These are real considerations that must go into the thinking of the two presidential aspirants of the United States.

THE JERUSALEM STAR

Letters to the Editor, with the writer's full name and address, should be sent to: The Editor, The Jerusalem Star, P.O. Box 591, Amman Jordan. Letters may be edited for reasons of clarity and/or space. Writers' names and/or addresses can be withheld upon request.

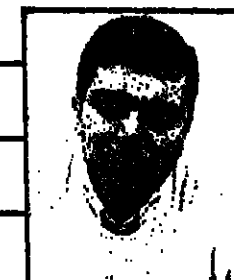
Plight of the Sudan

The river Nile is alive again, just as it was in ancient times. Now it is inundating fertile lands, villages and even the Sudan's capital, Khartoum. The floods have killed and injured thousands of people, while hundreds of thousands were left homeless at the mercy of Nature's wrath.

The Nile, it seems, has been playing havoc with the Sudan, especially in the last decade or so. First there was drought, killing and dispersing hundreds of thousands, while the ghost of starvation haunted this vast African country. The Nile, experts warned, was dying as the water level dropped sharply and rains over the Ethiopian mountains were more than five years late. Egypt's high dam has saved that country from severe water shortages, drought and starvation, but the Sudan was a different story.

And then, when rain finally poured over the Nile sources, it was too much and the Nile ravaged everything that stood in its path as its waters took to higher grounds. Again the Nile threatened the Sudan, this time with too much water.

We have written before on the Sudan's plights and have called on Arab agencies and governments to consider this country's catastrophes with seriousness and determination. But still the Sudan has collapsed under the weight of its own problems, and today we see that country's hopes ruined by its own natural saviour. There has been plans and projects in the past aimed at averting the threat of floods and diverting excess water to more arid and thirsty parts of the Sudan. None of these projects have proved fruitful either because of financial problems or because of political and secessionist unrests.



Memorandum

By
Osama El-Sherif

We have gone beyond the "Arab world's food basket" slogan. The Sudan cannot even feed itself. It is under attack by greedy neighbours and outside powers which do not want to see this country breaking the shackles of dependence on others. The Sudan's challenges are only beginning. If and when it recovers from this latest natural catastrophe it will still be facing political problems at home, threats to its infant democratic experiment, a renewal of the secessionist movement in the south, reprisals from communist Ethiopia over its modest help to the Eritrean Liberation Movement, pressures from two of its Arab neighbours, Egypt and Libya, over its future policies, a burden of foreign debt which its ailing economy cannot cope with, and a handful of other challenges.

And, in the absence of effective Arab organizations and serious governmental help, the Sudan will have to turn to the West, or to the East, for aid and assistance. This, as we all know, will only increase foreign grip on its internal affairs.

I am neither an economist nor a businessman, but I can't help thinking of the huge potentials of the Sudan, its vast fertile land, the abundance of water and natural resources, its cheap labour, and its ports on the Red Sea. And I cannot but wonder why some Arab governments and businessmen would rather invest in far-away countries, like Argentina or Malaysia, than in a virgin country like the Sudan. Whatever difficulties there are I

am sure that not one serious attempt has been made by Arab governments, or pan-Arab organizations and businessmen, to study investment opportunities in the Sudan.

It is time to think of the Sudan as a land of lost opportunities rather than a charitable project. No sympathizer with the Sudan should limit his campaigns to charity and periodical aid. The people of the Sudan should be given the chance to become partners in projects on their land. They should be helped to become their own guardians of democracy, to save their land from being washed away by the flooding Nile, and to make sure their children will never starve or beg again. The only way by which we can help them to do all this is to think of their country in terms of short- and long-range investments of Arab money and expertise.

By breathing life into the Sudan's perishing economy, creating jobs for its people, reforming abandoned but fertile land, and by constructing dams and aqueducts, by doing all this we can guarantee the survival of democracy in the Sudan, because its people will then protect it. The Sudan is probably the last frontier country in the Arab world. We should prepare it for the future — our future, because, when other frontier countries dry up and wither, our investments in the Sudan will be just beginning to pay up. The Sudan will always be there, rich in land and water.

View point

By: Ya'coub Ahmad

A new Lebanese President

IF THE representatives of the Lebanese people succeed today in electing a new president the war-torn country will enter a new phase, not necessarily of reconciliation leading to a final solution but one of relative tranquillity and semi-normal inter-communal relations. Above all the new phase will allow the Lebanese, of all political colours and sects, to meditate upon the near past and how 13 years of bloody factional conflict have brought nothing but destruction, destitution, and poverty. This can help to bring them closer to a solution based on an adequate power-sharing formula or even one that does not stipulate that the president should belong to a certain community; a condition which played a major role in igniting factional feuds.

It is a bitter fact that the civil war and its disastrous consequences have brought about no dramatic changes in Lebanon's political and social life; which should convince the Lebanese that the time could be ripe for a final solution that would prevent the recurrence of the bloody events.

The Lebanese civil war has been fought with each faction either trying to protect its political privileges or to gain additional powers. The struggle for power has ended in a stalemate. None of the warring factions has offered any major concessions or achieved substantial gains. The old disputed formula still exists: The president is to be a Maronite, the prime minister a Sunni, and the Parliament speaker a Shi'ite. What was the war fought for? One wonders.

Yet it is not possible to exclude the foreign element which contributed to the evocation of old enmities and inciting the Lebanese against one another. But foreigners succeeded largely because Lebanon, with its abominable communal mosaic, constituted a fertile soil for agitation.

The new president can play a key-role in finding an appropriate approach towards an eventual solution. It all depends on how he thinks, acts, and behaves. It is presumed that he will not be a partisan or a militia leader, although non-partisan presidents in the 1970s and early 1980s (Suleiman Franj and Elias Sarkis) have done nothing to diffuse the situation. He must be able to impose himself forcibly as a leader of all the Lebanese and not merely the representative of his community. His main task is to convince the various militias to surrender their arms and control over certain areas to the Lebanese army. But, before that, he needs to create a national army that is capable of disarming the militia groups.

The challenges are too enormous to be coped with by the president. But the fact, that the Lebanese, including militiamen, are too tired and despondent to carry on with their inconclusive strife, is itself a very positive development which needs to be fully exploited by the new president.

Mideast's holiday off ice

By Sajid Rizvi

Special to The Star

RABAT, Morocco — From the cool recesses of this little white town on the Atlantic, capital of Morocco, the Middle East seems remote. But the appearance is false; Moroccans are just about as preoccupied with the prospect of real peace, as opposed to endemic war and peace on paper, in the Middle East as almost everyone else.

Can this really be happening? The prospect of a cease-fire between Iran and Iraq, to come 20 August, has combined with the fast moving events triggered by one man, His Majesty King Hussein to create some of the strongest currents of optimism in the region. People react readily to gaiety as they do to grief, so it's hard to tell if a lot of us are not simply feeding on one another.

Caution requires us to look twice at both events. A cease-fire will bring about a cessation of the bloodletting that began eight years ago, but raises new questions about the stability of the weary governments in Iran and Iraq. Will a no-war situation lead to lasting peace? Will a truce consecrate the blood bonds that have existed between the Iranians and the Iraqis, and which somehow dried up in the heat of fire? The rhetoric of these questions barely shields a maze of technicalities unanswered or unvoiced: diplomatic issues yet to be addressed and prisoners and envoys yet to be exchanged.

King Hussein's gesture in the occupied West Bank similarly gives the Palestinians a unique opportunity — unique because it isn't every day that a sovereign state abandons constitutional rights over those generally seen as its subjects. How's that opportunity to be utilized? What's in it for him? What's in it for the Palestinians, and what indeed is it for the Israelis? The search for answers may only have just begun.

Nine months into "Intifada," which began last winter, the diplomatic activity has been concentrated on preserving the element of spontaneity. It's easier said than done, however. The street anger and Israel's retaliation to it, which brought the Palestinian uprising into the

homes of influential Western electorates, have meant sacrifices at the popular — have meant sacrifices at the popular — level. While Palestinian youths have given their lives, Palestinian political groups have yet to give ideological ground and come under one umbrella.

The combined effect of Israeli censorship, and the audience's proclivity for boredom with familiar images, have moved the "Intifada" out of prime-time television into the realm of discussion and debate. That hasn't stopped the cycle of death in the Occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip but has raised the inevitable question: Shouldn't the uprising move on? Palestine Liberation Organization's (PLO) United Nations envoy, Zaid Labib Tarzi, said recently that the momentum of the "Intifada" should not be measured only by the head count of martyrs; it can take other shapes or forms.

King Hussein's initiative could be one such way of building up the momentum. But optimists beware: the election-year politics in the United States and Israel can still throw a spanner or two in what can still be the working machinery of the "Intifada."

Similarly a small step toward establishing a Palestinian identity, such as a government-in-exile may represent, will have its advantages as well as disadvantages. A government in exile, a unilateral declaration of independence, or even a clutch of recognitions do not automatically bulwark the Palestinian cause. Here is still much delicate maneuvering to be done, especially after the election results in the United States and Israel.

The imminent end of the Gulf War means that Iraq will soon be ready to perform again on the Arab world scene. The return to the diplomatic arena will be in the interest of President Saddam Hussein, who will have some justification in lending weight to the Palestinian movement. However important issues between Saddam Hussein and another key player, Syrian President Hafez al Assad, still need sorting out.

While the war lasted it became an incentive for both. It was the chief reason for Baghdad's search for a rapprochement with Damascus, with the idea that such a thaw would convince Assad to drop his support of Ayatollah Khomeini. And the war was at the centre of Assad's conciliatory gestures toward Hussein, which transparently sought to neutralize Iraq in the fight against Iran. In the event neither seemed willing to give much away. An Iraqi-Syrian reconciliation is still on the cards, but in a tentative format. A patchup between the two may prove to be indispensable for progress toward a common Palestinian platform.

Syria is evidently interested in the shape of ideological things to come in Iraq as well as Iran. The Baath Party in Iraq did not quite take the back seat during the war, but it did see a role reversal in its relationship with the armed forces.

The party remains strong, but so are the armed forces. A partial demobilization and the virtual return of the military to the barracks, or at least the inevitable minimizing of the military's role, will be a natural cue for the Baath Party to re-sum its place in the wider dimensions of Iraq's government and politics.

In Iran, the situation is more complex and dangerous. The end of the war has pulled the ideological rug from underneath the Revolutionary Guard Corps, which emerged nine years ago as a loose arm of the army but today enjoys a prominence unmatched by any or all of the regular forces combined. Attempts to discredit the Revolutionary Guard commander, Mohsen Rezai, were unsuccessful, and parliament was recessed to avoid the emerging conflict between the "politicians" — in fact the ruling clergy — and the proletarian army from bursting open.

But, in the wake of the substantial demobilization which will follow a cease-fire, the Revolutionary Guard will be re-active and wanting a role at least half as crucial as saving the country from Iraq. What will that role be? For once Ayatollah Khomeini and his aides may not have the answer.

Gaza defies Israeli siege

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Palestinians staged a general strike Wednesday marking "Jerusalem Day" and in solidarity with Arab detainees. Troops and police were on high alert in Jerusalem and the occupied territories following calls by pro-PLO underground leaders of the uprising for confrontation with Israeli forces.

Protesters in the West Bank blocked roads with burning fires, unfurled green-black-red-and-white Palestinian flags and scribbled anti-Israel slogans on walls in the cities of Bethlehem and Nablus, witnesses said.

In a grave development troops fired at hundreds of imprisoned Palestinians at a Negev Desert prison camp Tuesday killing two Arabs and wounding a third, the army said. The events erupted in the prison camp at Ketziot, about 32 kilometres south of the Gaza Strip, after news reached inmates about the curfew and unrest in Gaza, Israel Television said. Most of the 2,500 inmates confined in the prison camp have been jailed under special security measures for up to six months without trial.

Human rights groups and Palestinian attorneys have complained of poor food and living conditions in the camp, where inmates are held in a series of tents in the scorching desert heat.

Despite the curfew youths darted out from behind garbage dumpsters and brick walls to hurt rocks at a 12-car military convoy carrying reporters, Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Dan Shomron and Southern Commander Major General Yitzhak Mordechai. The convoy was forced to stop several times to chase away the protesters, but no shots were fired. In Gaza city, curfew violators dropped a large rock on the top of a van carrying an Israeli television crew, but no one was hurt.

Protesters also set fires on fire in the middle of roads and scrawled slogans on walls saying, "We will never kneel before the Zionists," and "deportations and arrests will never scare us." Most streets were deserted, but an Arab witness who demanded anonymity, said that soldiers had forced some residents to go outside and whitewash the graffiti or clear away debris of barricades and burning fires.

In the occupied West Bank hospital officials said that 21-year-old Jamal Odeh, of Tulkarm refugee camp, had died on arrival after being shot in the heart during overnight clashes.

Military officials also confirmed troops wounded one Arab near Nablus and said they were checking the other reported shooting casualties. The officials said several dozen Palestinians were hurt by troops during early morning scuffles with curfew violators in the Gaza Strip.

The army said, meanwhile, troops have begun using a new plastic bullet in the territories which is designed to cause fewer casualties. Introduction of the bullet follows complaints from human rights groups and Palestinians that commonly used



Palestinian youth armed with club and stones

Palestinian prisoners at Israel's Ketziot camp in the Negev

rubber bullets had caused serious injuries, including putting out eyes and occasionally even death, Israel radio said, however, the new bullet was potentially lethal at a range of under 70 metres.

During clashes with Arab stone-throwers in the city of Nablus, soldiers seriously wounded three Palestinians, Arab officials at Al-Itihad hospital said. They said Aymen Yaneen, 16, was in critical condition with a gunshot wound to the head, while the two others were wounded in the stomach.

Arab officials at Gaza city's Shifa Hospital said 76 Palestinians were treated for beating injuries on the head, arms and legs during pre-dawn house-to-house searches conducted by the army. Palestinian sources in Gaza said troops entered Palestinian homes, beating and clubbing Arab youths suspected of breaking the curfew Monday and hurling rocks at soldiers, Israeli news reports said the army beefed up patrols in Gaza Tuesday, fearing further clashes despite the curfew.

Demonstrators also burned



A kid flashes victory sign

tires in Khan Yunis and clashes erupted in several areas, including Jabalya refugee camp in northern Gaza, where troops fired tear gas to disperse stone-throwing demonstrators, Arab news reports said.

On the other hand Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Monday his order confining 860,000 Palestinians to their homes until further notice was a "clear message" that Israel was cracking down. "We have delivered a clear-out message... that violence will be met by force," Rabin said, standing in the road near the site where a firebomb, hurled at a van, burned an eight-month-old infant and five other Israelis on Sunday.

"The population... must realize that if they take the law into their own hands, throwing firebombs, stones and putting up roadblocks, this will lead nowhere and they will be the ones to suffer," he said. Rabin said ear-

lier that soldiers had been ordered to "shoot to hit" anyone caught throwing a firebomb and the homes of perpetrators would be torn down without right of appeal.

Rabin said the army would concentrate on breaking the power of autonomous Palestinian "popular committees," which have been orchestrating protests at the neighbourhood and village level. He attributed the unrest to a show of force by the Muslim fundamentalists, who called for demonstrations to mark the start of the Islamic new year 1409.

Yigal Kaminetzky, chief Rabbi of the Jewish settlers in Gaza, called for tough measures to prevent further firebomb attacks, including clearing both sides of the road for 50 metres in both rural and built-up residential areas.

In some parts of Gaza the trouble started after protesters littered streets with nails, puncturing the tires of military vehicles, a local reporter said. Palestinian flags were also draped over electricity wires, local reporters said.

Demonstrators hurled rocks at soldiers patrolling at least eight neighbourhoods in Gaza city and outlying refugee camps, and troops responded with gun-fire, Israeli radio said protesters attacked the soldiers with metal rods. Victims, including a 15-year-old were shot in the limbs, at least two were seriously wounded with bullet wounds in the chest and abdomen.

In Nablus hospital officials said they treated four residents

of the city and nearby camps for bullet wounds. The army said 21-year-old Muhammad Ahmed Abu Isa died in Tel Hashomer Hospital near Tel Aviv after being shot in the head over the weekend.

In other developments, Sunday, Israel's Supreme Court justices said they would personally tour the controversial Ketziot prison to investigate charges that Palestinian prisoners are overexposed to the hot desert sun, given rotten food, and afforded less than adequate medical care.

The prisoners also claimed their transfer from the occupied territories into pre-1967 Israel violates the Geneva Convention, but a state attorney argued that it is allowed under Israel's emergency regulations, Israeli radio said.

Protesters in Rafah, Saturday, hurled stones at soldiers near the open-air vegetable market. Troops used rubber bullets and teargas before opening fire with live bullets, an army spokesman said. One man was killed and three others were wounded in the clash, the spokesman said on condition of anonymity.

Meanwhile there was a full transportation strike throughout the Gaza Strip to protest military government orders calling on residents to exchange their old automobile licence plates for new ones.

In Beitin, an Arab opened fire at a Palestinian flag hanging from a telephone pole, officials at Rafidiye and Itihad Hospitals said. When villagers rushed at him, the man directed his fire at them, wounding three people, the officials said. An Arab reporter identified the alleged collaborator as Sadek Bale, from the village of Funduq, near Nablus.

Israel radio reported that the Arab was a land dealer who was stoned by local villagers when he came to Beitin. The land dealer opened fire and then fled. Troops later came to restore order, the radio said.

In another development, three Arab workers were severely beaten by Jewish assailants while at work collecting garbage in the Tel Aviv suburb of Givat Shmuel, the Israeli-owned film newsagency reported. The assailants also attacked the Arab Jewish employer who rushed to the aid of his workers and smashed the windows of his truck.

In Hebron, dozens of masked youths smashed every window in the three-story town hall, Israeli television reported. The attack was a protest against Palestinians co-operating with the Israeli military government, the television said. Later, demonstrators set a fire ablaze in front of the building. The television reported that there were also stone-throwing incidents in the cities of Ramallah and Bethlehem.

In a daring incident, a trio of Palestinians Friday attacked Israeli soldiers with chains, clubs and an axe who responded with opening fire. One Palestinian was killed and a second was wounded. The clash took place shortly after midnight at the Mughazi refugee camp in the Gaza Strip, said an army spokesman.

The third member of the Palestinian group was arrested, said the spokesman, who added that the group may have been painting slogans on the walls and were surprised by the sudden appearance of the Israeli squad.

Pakistan blast:

Why the debris isn't settling

By Masood Halder

Special to The Star
ISLAMABAD, — The mid-April explosion, at a Pakistani ammunition depot used for US arms supplies to the Afghan guerrillas, point to a possible conspiracy linked with an attempted coup of the sale of weapons to Iran, Sikh extremists, and other groups outside the scope of the Afghanistan conflict.

Pakistani officials have denied that the ammunition depot, Ojhri Camp, was used as a supply base for Afghan rebels. However, in various interviews and discussions conducted recently in Pakistan, qualified sources said that the explosion might have been triggered — it's not yet clear by whom — after the discovery that quantities of the Stinger missile and other weapons had found their way outside Pakistan and Afghanistan. Reports, that at least 40 Stinger missiles were sold to Iran, have met with disclaimers by Iranian officials.

The sources cited as significant the timing of the explosion and virtual destruction of the Ojhri ammunition depot, which resulted in 120 officially confirmed deaths and thousands of wounded in Islamabad and Rawalpindi. The blast came on the eve of the signing of the Geneva accords for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the imminent suspension of US arms and ammunition deliveries to the Afghan guerrillas based in Pakistan.

The Ojhri camp, located in the centre of Rawalpindi and only a few miles from the capital, Islamabad, is believed by experts to have been the main supply centre for Afghan guerrillas. Over the last few years the United States had stepped up its supplies of arms to the Afghan Mujahideen through the camp, which was run by the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI), a Pakistan army bureau, and supervised by US agents. Civilian residents in the surrounding area remained unaware of the camp's contents and purpose until the tragic day, 10 April.

The ISI, until 1980 a small department of the army with only 1,500 personnel, was expanded in recent years to act as a go-between with the US agencies on one side and the Afghan guerrillas on the other. Prior to the blast and the Geneva accords the ISI had about 90,000 people working for it.

In recent months, however, the Ojhri operation drew spotlight after reports alleging pilferage and sale of its inventories to buyers abroad, including Iran, the Indian Sikh extremists, and some Gulf elements.

Before the reports of thefts, US agency officials invariably implied acceptance of the pilferage as an understandable hazard of unlimited covert aid flows through a foreign government agency. But their ambivalence evaporated with the discovery that Iran had received at least some of the Stinger missiles stolen from the camp.

Stinger missiles were found by US forces aboard an Iranian gunboat captured in the Gulf last year. The Afghan Mujahideen leaders were asked to explain. Their explanation, offered by the Yunus Khalis group, was that the Stingers might have been part of a Mujahideen convoy reportedly hijacked by the Iranians near Kandahar, southeastern Afghanistan.

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Army personnel dumping the unexploded bombs and rockets before destroying them at Bhara Kahu firing ranges.

Unconvinced and suspicious of both Afghan factions and Pakistani officials involved with the Ojhri operation the US authorities decided to dispatch an investigation team to Islamabad. The US intelligence group left Washington on 9 April aboard a direct flight scheduled to land in Islamabad the following day.

At about 8:35 am on 10 April, a small explosion and fire took place at the camp, but ISI personnel on duty deemed it insignificant and did not inform their superiors. However about 1,500 personnel were asked to evacuate the camp. Loading of supplies on some 175 trucks belonging to various Afghan Mujahideen was suspended, though some vehicles already had ammunition stocks on board.

President Zia Ul Haq, meanwhile, was on an official visit to Kuwait, and the then prime minister, Mohammed Khan Junejo, and his staff were in Karachi, southern Pakistan, and many of the senators and parliamentarians were sojourning abroad. Ramadan was about to begin. However there were still many ranking army generals and politicians in Islamabad.

At about 9:50 am both Islamabad and Rawalpindi were rocked by a series of deafening explosions. Rockets and missiles rained on the two cities, spreading fire, death and destruction. For the next few days the capital and its sister-city remained in the grip of chaos as survivors searched through rubble for relatives or nursed the wounded.

The American team was informed of the blast while in flight. The plane circled outside the danger zone for an additional period of four hours before landing. Junejo rushed in from Karachi that night and Zia cut short his visit and returned the next day. The president told reporters that the incident was an act of sabotage. The Americans called it the work of a Soviet-trained Afghan agent, the most plausible and acceptable explanation for the American people.

While there were questions raised in Pakistan as to why the camp was based in a crowded suburb between the two cities the message for the American team was clear in the smoldering fires after the blast, stock-taking, or assessment of pilfering had to be ruled out. Concern was focused on the resupply of arms to the Mujahideen and the need to collect some 40,000 spent shells from the city.

A Pakistani military inquiry concluded that the blast was an accident. It castigated the ISI personnel for neglecting to in-

form their superiors about the initial explosion and fire. A week after the incident five major generals were demoted.

But the sequence of events has left a host of questions unanswered, according to informed observers. In the view of one informed source the initial fire was possibly started on a small scale to concoct an act of sabotage and make it impossible for the US team to investigate the thefts. But when the fire got out of hand it became a disaster of unparalleled significance.

In receiving huge quantities of arms and equipment for the Mujahideen Pakistan has become one of the biggest arms black markets in the region. In Peshawar, and near the Afghan border, almost everything supplied in aid is for sale, and that includes the Stinger missile. Before the Geneva accords a Stinger missile could be bought for 1.5 million rupees (\$100,000). After the agreements the price jumped to five million rupees (\$330,000). Anyone, who has the money and connections, can purchase the missiles, so the crucial question is not who buys them but who brings them out into the "free market".

The leader of Pakistan's National Awami Party, Khan Abdul-Wali Khan, known for his pro-Moscow leanings, asserted, in a news conference recently, that he knew of various places where one could acquire Stingers. Khan's critics assert that his antiquogovernment politics may have motivated him to make the claim, but they acknowledge, too, that the Stinger and other sophisticated weapons are available on the "free market".

The "free market" has been a boon to some of the Afghan Mujahideen leaders, who have used the spinoff to enrich themselves, open external foreign currency accounts, and buy properties abroad. It is not all clear, of course, how many other elements are involved in the processes which lead to the sophisticated weapons being hawked almost like the more innocuous offerings in the bazaars of Peshawar, such as Afghan snuff and Chinese silks.

If indeed the ammunition dump was sabotaged to prevent a wider scandal over the missing inventories it may prove to be a holding exercise. Pakistani politics have gone a full circle since the Ojhri explosion, with new parliamentary elections scheduled for November and the government living under the shadow of the Geneva accords and of what they entail.

Regional Briefs

PLO official: Israel starving Palestinians in occupied territories

• A senior Palestinian official accused Israel on Monday of starving Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in an attempt to stop the eight-month-old uprising against Israeli military occupation. Bassam Abu Sharif, a chief spokesman for PLO leader Yasser Arafat, also called on the United States to support the formation of a Palestinian state. The purpose of the intifadah was to achieve an independent state, he said.

First Iraqi vessel to sail in the Gulf

• A small Iraqi cargo boat is waiting outside the Strait of Hormuz to become the first Iraqi-flagged vessel to enter the Gulf since the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war eight years ago. A port official at the United Arab Emirates port of Fujairah, where the Iraqi ship is berthed, said it is waiting to sail into the Gulf and head for a home port when the ceasefire goes into effect on 20 August.

Relief official say not enough received

• Relief donations received so far by Sudan are insufficient for up to two million people left homeless by the worst floods in its history, Sudanese government officials said. The officials also denied Saturday that aid was being withheld from the 500,000-750,000 people who fled civil war and drought in the nation's Christian and animist south to live in sprawling squatter camps ringing Khartoum. "It just so happens that those living in outlying areas are inaccessible to those distributing food," Richard Moscovy, minister of local government and member of the high-level committee co-ordinating the operation.

Meanwhile people living along the Nile in Khartoum are deserting their homes and looking for shelter on higher grounds, the Middle East News Agency (MENA) said Monday, adding that authorities and civilians are trying to build buttresses to hold back the Nile waters which have begun their annual flood.

MENA, in a dispatch from the Sudanese capital, reported that the two branches of the Nile — the White Nile and the Blue Nile which converge in Khartoum — had already begun to seep into houses and structures built along its banks.

Franjeh runs for president in Lebanon

• Suleiman franjeh, who was Lebanon's president when civil war broke out 13 years ago, announced Tuesday he will seek a new term as head of state, triggering a political crisis that could delay elections set for today Thursday. Franjeh, 78, is Syria's closest Christian ally in Lebanon. The announcement, carried by 'The Voice of Unified Free Lebanon Radio' which he controls, was made at Eiden, Franjeh's summer resort in north Lebanon.

Right-wing Christians, including current President Amin Gemayel whose six-year term expires on 23 September, have declared that they would use every possible means to block Franjeh's election if he announced his candidacy in the elections.

Kuwaiti chief of staff to visit Moscow

• Kuwaiti army chief of staff will lead a military delegation to Moscow later this month for talks on military cooperation, a Defence Ministry statement said Tuesday. It said Major General Mizyad Abdul-Rahman Al-Sana' will leave for the Soviet Union on 29 August. The Kuwaiti delegation will get acquainted with sophisticated Soviet weapons, the statement added.

Tension persists between rival Shi'ite militias

• The pro-Iranian Hezbollah accused the Syrian-backed Amal militia Sunday of assassinating a Hezbollah cleric in south Lebanon, heightening tension between the two rival Shi'ite Muslim factions. A Hezbollah statement said Amal militiamen shot at Sheikh Ali Karim's car as he was driving Saturday in the southern village of Bir-Al-Salasil, 22 kilometres east of the southern port of Tyre.

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Every Week



By
Dr. Nabil El-Sharif

The Gulf — and Israel's confusion

NOW THAT the Gulf war seems to have come to an end, a major question is being asked in Israel about the impact that this development is likely to have on the Zionist state. Only hours after Iran's President, Ali Khamenei, announced his country's acceptance of UN Resolution 598, Israel's Prime Minister was the first official in the world to comment on that announcement. His comments preceded even those of the concerned party, Iraq.

Shamir's wishful thinking led him to discredit the Iranian announcement and to brand it as a "tactical move." Shamir's reaction is expected since his party's programme for the up-coming elections in Israel is based upon the impossibility of achieving peaceful solutions to the conflicts in the Middle East, and on the inevitability of the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war.

A totally different evaluation of the situation came from a Labour Party "hawk," Defence Minister Rabin, who said that the continuation of the Gulf war was not in Israel's interest since it led both Iraq and Iran to accumulate huge amounts of weapons which could, in the final analysis, be used against Israel.

The official Israeli reaction was modified days later to join other world reactions that welcomed the end of the war and encouraged stopping the "senseless bloodshed" in this conflict. The confusion in Israel's reaction to the announcement of the end of hostilities in the Gulf war, is significant because it is clear that Israel might have expected any development in the Gulf War except that this war will come to an end one day. Ze'ev Shviri, the correspondent of the Israeli paper Haaretz, summed up the confusion of the Israeli leaders by saying that they must have expected the war to last for one thousand years!

The most dangerous "scenario" that is being played out in Israel now as a result of the end of the Gulf War is the one that is being sponsored by Shamir's Likud block. This political block in Israel is now beating the war drums and intensifying its extremist positions because it was taken by surprise when the guns fell silent in the Gulf. Its new adopted line is more extremism under the hypothetical assumption that the Eastern front is now getting mobilized to curb Israel's aggression. But, once extremism is nurtured, who knows when it will stop, if it stops at all?

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UN position towards Gulf War

Resolutions and lessons

By Pascal Karmy
Special to The Star

AFTER EIGHT years of devastating war, both Iraq and Iran have agreed to a ceasefire that will take effect on 20 August as announced by the United Nations' Secretary-General. It may be appropriate that we should, for historical purposes, shed light chronologically on the various resolutions which were issued by the United Nations Security Council on the Iraq-Iran war prior to the issue, on 20 July 1987, of the last comprehensive one, Resolution 598. It may also be of interest to review the consequences and conclusions which may be drawn from the war itself as well as from the cessation of hostilities.

Resolution 479 on 28 September 1980

It was barely three weeks after the start of the Iran-Iraq war (called hereafter the Gulf War) that the Security Council issued the above resolution calling upon the belligerents to cease hostilities. Iraq sent a letter to the Security Council dated 29 September 1980 accepting the said resolution to cease hostilities under the condition of reciprocity on the part of Iran. The Iraqi letter indicated also that, after the formal ceasefire, the next step should be the opening of "negotiations either directly or through an intermediary or by means of an international organization or any other body which we respect and in which we have confidence, in order to arrive at a just and honourable solution which will guarantee our rights and our sovereignty." Iran did not accept the resolution and put several obstacles in the way of its implementation.

Resolution 514 on 12 July 1982

This resolution ordered ceasefire and cessation of all military operations and the withdrawal of the belligerents to the recognized international boundaries of both states. Iran however did not comply with its provisions.

Resolution 522 on 4 October 1982

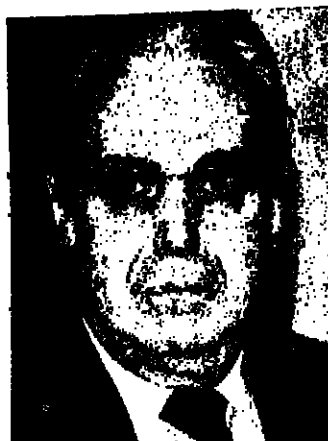
This resolution confirmed the previous resolutions for the immediate cessation of the war operations and withdrawal to the international boundaries. Iraq accepted the resolution but Iran rejected it.

Resolution 540 on 31 October 1983

The Security Council adopted this resolution following what is called the "War of Cities". The Secretary-General sent a mission to Iran and Iraq to inspect the populated areas which were subjected to fierce and indiscriminate military attacks. It invited the Secretary-General to continue his good offices between the warring parties so as to arrive at a comprehensive and just settlement. The resolution denounced and deplored the contraventions of the 1949 Third Geneva Convention on the protection and treatment of the prisoners of war by Iran as revealed by the International Red Cross report.

Resolution 552 dated 1 June 1984

This resolution was handed down following Iranian attacks on merchant ships in the Gulf, especially those of the neutral Gulf states, such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Qatar. It called upon Iran to cease such attacks and not to obstruct freedom of navigation. The Council decided also to reconvene if Iran did not comply with the provisions of the



Javier Peres de Cuellar

resolution so as to take appropriate measures to secure the freedom of navigation in the Gulf.

Resolution 598 dated 24 February 1988

Following the invasion of the Iraqi Fao peninsula by the Iranian army the Security Council met urgently and passed this resolution, which laid down the general principles for a comprehensive peaceful settlement of the conflict in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law.

Resolution 598 dated 8 October 1988

The Security Council confirmed the previous resolution and reiterated the general principles embodied in that resolution. Iran rejected the resolution.

Resolution 598 dated 20 July 1987

This is the last and most important resolution adopted unanimously by the 15 members of the Security Council. This resolution fully and specifically lays down the conditions for a comprehensive settlement of the conflict between Iran and Iraq.

Iraq immediately accepted it. Iran however neither rejected it outright nor accepted it but used all means of equivocation and prevarication. It demanded that, prior to its acceptance of the resolution, an impartial body be entrusted with inquiry into the responsibility for the war as stipulated in paragraph six of the resolution. This demand was rejected by Iraq, as the resolution was considered as an indivisible whole and must first have the formal and unconditional acceptance of the two parties. The resolution was intended to be implemented in the sequence of paragraphs prescribed in it. The first provision being the ceasefire which is a sine qua non condition for the fulfillment of the subsequent provisions of the resolution. However, almost a year later Iran accepted the resolution in toto by an official letter sent by the President of Iran on 18 July 1988 to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The main provisions of resolution 598 are the following:

The Security Council considered the Gulf War a breach of peace which impelled it to pass this resolution. The latter required, as a first step, immediate ceasefire and withdrawal of the belligerent forces to the recognized international boundaries of both states. It requested the Secretary-General to send a group of observers to supervise and confirm the ceasefire and the withdrawal of the forces. It requested that the prisoners of war be immediately exchanged and freed in accordance with the Third Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 regarding war prisoners.

That Iran and Iraq should

cooperate with the Secretary-General for the implementation of the resolution and should support mediation efforts so as to arrive at a just, honourable, and permanent settlement of the conflict, in all its aspects, in accordance with the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations. It requested other states to exercise self-restraint and to abstain from any act that was likely to aggravate the conflict. It asked the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of entrusting an impartial body with inquiry into the responsibility for the war and to submit a report to the Security Council. The resolution recognized the extent of damage and destruction which resulted from the war and requested the Secretary-General, once the conflict had ended, to appoint a group of experts to study the problem of reconstruction and submit a report to the Security Council. Lastly the resolution requested the Secretary-General to examine, in cooperation with Iran and Iraq and the states of the region, measures which were likely to reinforce the security and stability of the region.

Consequences and lessons of the Gulf War

The Gulf War was a tragic and senseless one. Neither Iran nor Iraq has gained any ground from the war. Both of them are almost at the same point from which the war broke out in September 1980. The Gulf War, however, has given the United Nations the opportunity to play a prominent role in the implementation of Resolution 598 and in the initiation of negotiations between the warring parties so as to achieve a final and comprehensive peace between them. The role of the United Nations in the process of peace, and especially that of the Secretary-General, has enhanced their prestige despite the fact that some member-states have in the past belittled and even denigrated their role in world affairs. And it is hoped that the role of the United Nations in world affairs will become more effective for the sake of peace and for the benefit of mankind. One, however, should not lose sight of the fact that the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, have all along been concerned over the continuation of the Gulf War and have, no doubt, influenced the two warring parties to accept Resolution 598.

The acceptance of the resolution by Iran, although belatedly, was well received world-wide and especially by the Gulf states which are the main beneficiaries from the stoppage of the war as they rightly feared the extension of the thunder and fury of the war to their territories.

With regard to Iraq it will now look for its development and reconstruction of what the war has badly damaged, especially in Baghdad and Basra. Iraq has a great potential power and, notwithstanding the long and debilitating effect of the war, has emerged from it with a huge and well-equipped and well-trained army which will no doubt play, in the foreseeable future, an important role in the defence of Arab rights, whether in the Gulf region or in Palestine. Moreover modern technology and modern technical training of the army and air force, in sophisticated war weapons, have proved their worth in enabling Iraq, of about 14 million people, to withstand the onslaughts of the Iranian army, whose country counts

about 50 million, and to push that army back to its territory and beyond. This is a lesson which the Arabs must keep in mind in the future confronting Israel, which is endowed with the highest technological war weapons, including atomic bombs and nuclear-head missiles.

With regard to Iran, silencing the cannons of the war in the Gulf has, it is hoped, put an end to its ambitious design to annex Arab territories as it annexed during the Shah regime in 1971, the Islands of Greater Tomb, the Smaller Tomb, and Abu Musa, to extend its hegemony on the Gulf states, or to export its revolutionary fundamentalism to the Arab states. Its fundamentalism will most likely be confined to its borders.

No doubt Israel is unhappy and deeply concerned over the termination of the war. It is commonly known that Israel sided with Iran and has all along shored up its military forces by selling arms to Iran, either on its own initiative or upon the behest of the United States for the exchange of American hostages kidnapped by Iran allies in Beirut. (Irangate scandal). Israel wanted both Iran and Iraq to be exhausted by the war, but it fears the latter much more than the former because of its obligations towards the Arab states as a member of the Arab League and signatory of the Arab Collective Defence Pact which, hopefully, will be put into effect when the real test arises.

As is well-known Israel acts according to the golden rule which consists in the fact that Israel always sides with the adversary of the Arabs in any conflict. As Shimon Peres has once candidly said, Iraq's involvement in the war with Iran has given Israel the opportunity to concentrate on other problems.

The Israeli writer Amnon Kapellou once wrote, in the French Magazine "Le Monde Diplomatique," that the greatest beneficiary from the Gulf War was Israel. It may be stated, in passing, that the Camp David Accord of 1979, the Gulf War, and the consequent preoccupation of the Arabs with it have encouraged Israel to attack in 1981 the Iraqi Nuclear Reactor Osirak with impunity and to invade Lebanon in 1982.

It is expected furthermore that the termination of the Gulf War will somewhat divert the attention of the Arabs from the Gulf to the Palestine problem. It is therefore now of paramount importance that the Arabs concentrate their efforts on solving this problem so as to force Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories.

The Intifada in the West Bank and Gaza Strip has offered, and is still offering, enough sacrifices on the altar of martyrdom which should urge the Arabs to take effective measures to realize the Palestinian state on the Palestinian soil. This state offers the only feasible mechanism for producing a lasting workable peace. Otherwise the long and interminable dispute between the Palestinians and Arabs on the one hand and the Israelis on the other will continue to endanger peace and stability in the Middle East and cause more bloodshed, hardship, and tribulation to the peoples involved. But in the end, right, bolstered by might, will prevail, and the Palestinians are in the right and so they will prevail.

18 AUGUST 1988

Bonds tie coach, divers

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — There are bonds between US divers and coach. Greg Louganis, winner of a record 47 national and five world diving championships.

"He's a real progressive coach. He's not afraid to use other people's ideas. He's always open to something new and something completely different," Mitchell said.

Two divers in each men's and women's event will earn a trip to Korea.

Favourites for spots on the US women's squad include Mitchell; Kelly McCormick, 1984 Olympic springboard silver medalist; Wendy Hyland, 1984 Olympic bronze platform medalist; Wendy Williams, who won the national outdoor championship last month on the platform and finished second in springboard; Tristan Baker-Schultz, 1988 3-metre national champion indoor and outdoors, and Megan Neyer, 1982 world champion who has 15 national titles on the springboard.

Men's Olympic hopefuls besides Louganis include Mark Bradshaw, 1985 World Cup silver medalist on springboard, who won the 1-metre indoor national championship this year; Kent Ferguson, 1984 university 3-metre springboard champion, and 1985 university 3-metre and 1-metre springboard champion Ron Meyer, who defeated Louganis in the 3-metre indoor national championships this year.

Other challengers include Matt Scoggins and Mike Wentuck on the platform, along with Patrick Jeffrey who swept the university competition in the same pool earlier this year.

Bruce Kimball, who won the Olympic silver medal off the platform of an 1 Aug. Florida accident in which he drove his car into a group of teen-agers, killing two and injuring six other people. He was charged Monday with several counts of drunken driving and manslaughter. He

will be arraigned.

Kimball said Tuesday that he would compete in the diving championships despite facing drunken driving and manslaughter charges in the deaths of two people.

"I've dealt with adversity in my life. I won't give up, and I don't give up. I can't live with myself if I do," said Kimball, who refused to answer questions or elaborate on the statement, on the advice of his attorney.

Kimball, widely considered to be second only to Louganis in platform diving, made the comment at an afternoon news conference in Indianapolis.

Kimball's speeding car crashed into a crowd at a popular teen-age hangout in Brandon, Fla., leaving two dead and six injured, authorities said.

Authorities said he could face up to 45 years in prison if convicted on all five felony charges, including two counts of driving under the influence, manslaughter and three counts of driving under the influence with serious personal injuries.

Barb McLaughlin, assistant executive director for US Diving Inc., said Monday that the sanctioning body has no rule that would disqualify Kimball because of the traffic incident.

Kimball finished second to Louganis in platform and eighth in the three-metre springboard even at the recent US diving championships in California.

Kimball admitted drinking at least four beers before the accident, which happened when his speeding car crashed into a crowd at a popular hangout for teen-agers, sheriff's deputies said.

State Attorney Bill James, in Tampa, has declined to release results of blood-alcohol tests on Kimball, saying that would be professionally irresponsible. However, the charges indicate Kimball's blood-alcohol level exceeded 0.10 per cent.

Racing excites Pravda writer

DAYTONA Beach, Florida (AP) — Vladimir Sukhol, a writer for the Soviet newspaper Pravda who is the first Soviet correspondent to cover a motorsports event in the United States, left Watkins Glen International with a headache from trying to watch all the cars.

But he also had a newfound respect for the ability of American stock car drivers after the racing was over Sunday night.

Sukhol, 35, covered Sunday's Budweiser at the Glen NASCAR Winston Cup race for the official newspaper of the Soviet communist party, whose 12 million circulation makes it the largest newspaper in the Soviet Union. The 218-mile (352-kilometre) race at the 2.428-mile (3.9 kilometre) road course was won by Ricky Rudd, of the United States.

"I have never seen such agility and such skill among athletes as I saw," Sukhol said. "The whole race was very exciting for me, but the ending was something like I had never seen before."

Sukhol had seen Rudd and fellow American Rusty Wallace battle furiously for the final four laps of the race.

In the last turn of the last lap, Wallace drove his Pontiac into the grass next to the guard rail, trying to pass Rudd's Buick.

18 AUGUST 1988

sports

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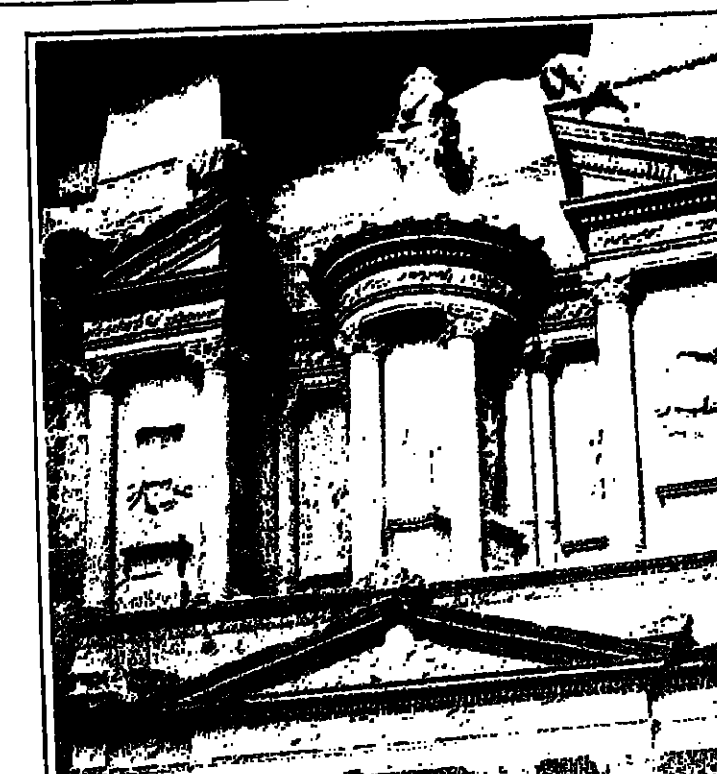
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ORIENT EXPRESS

• **ELECTIONS PROBLEMATIQUES AU LIBAN** — Les élections présidentielles libanaises, qui doivent se tenir le 18 août, semblent compromises par l'annonce de la candidature de Soliman Frangie, ancien président, chrétien maronite et ami personnel du président syrien Hafez El-Assad. Les Forces libanaises, milice chrétienne proche de l'actuel président Amine Gemayel, ont en effet mis leurs troupes en état d'alerte maximum, annonçant qu'elles feraient tout pour empêcher l'élection du candidat pro-syrien. Les FL ont notamment menacé de demander aux députés chrétiens de boycotter le scrutin (le président est élu par le parlement), rendant impossible l'élection faute d'un quorum suffisant. Selon l'accord intercommunautaire réglant les institutions politiques libanaises depuis l'indépendance du pays en 1943, seul un chrétien maronite peut briguer la présidence de la République. En dehors de M. Frangie, les candidats les plus "sérieux" sont Michel Aoun, commandeur en chef de l'armée libanaise, pro-américain, et Raymond Eddé, un vétéran de la politique libanaise en France depuis 1976.

• **OLP-JORDANIE: RENCONTRE AMMAN** — Les trois jours de discussions entre une délégation de l'OLP et les responsables jordaniens à Amman ont été marqués par la "franchise et la sincérité", selon Nabil Nimr, Secrétaire général du ministère jordanien des Affaires étrangères. M. Nimr a indiqué que la Jordanie continuerait à procurer des passeports aux Palestiniens de Cisjordanie, valables pour deux ans, qui ne donneraient pas pour autant à leurs porteurs la nationalité jordanienne. Quant à la question d'une double nationalité, elle ne se posera que quand un Etat palestinien aura été établi, a-t-il ajouté.

• **Soudan: LA PEUR DU NIL** — Les trombes d'eau qui se sont abattues sur le Soudan, paralysant Karthoum depuis deux semaines, tuent au moins 58 personnes et faisant près de deux millions de sans-abri, font maintenant redouter une crue majeure du Nil: une digue de sacs de sables a été érigée dans la capitale pour prévenir un éventuelle répétition de la crue-record de 1947, qui avait submergé Karthoum.

• **COUVRE-FEU A GAZA** — Les autorités israéliennes ont imposé le 18 août un couvre-feu total sur la bande de Gaza, suite à des appels à la révolte lancés par des fondamentalistes islamiques, qui entendaient protester contre la mort de deux palestiniens tués dans un incendie criminel. Cette mesure a engendré, selon les Palestiniens, les manifestations les plus violentes depuis six mois, qui ont fait au moins un mort par balle parmi les insurgés. C'est la seconde fois depuis le début de l'intifada que Gaza est placée sous couvre-feu.

LA JORDANIE HUITIEME PRODUCTEUR MONDIAL DE POTASSE

La Mer Morte potassée à fond

Exploitée en Jordanie depuis 1982, la potasse s'est imposée comme une ressource importante de la Mer Morte. On l'utilise principalement comme fertilisant dans l'agriculture. L'Arab Potash Company (APC), qui exploite le site d'extraction de la Mer Morte, a hissé la Jordanie au rang de 8ème exportateur mondial.

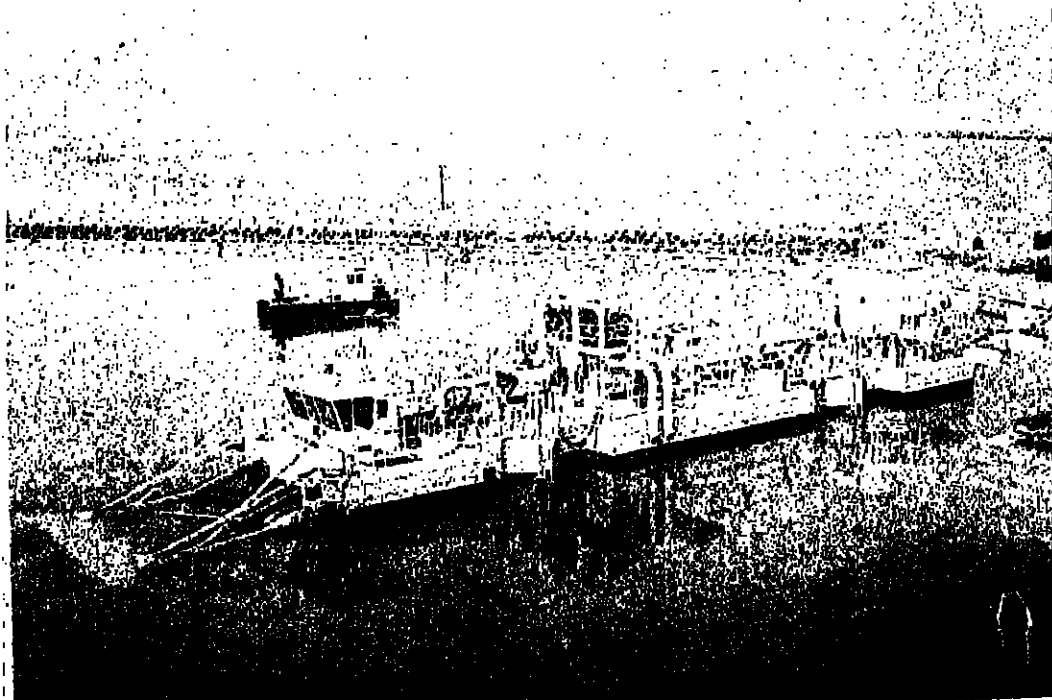
A l'Est de Kérak, la route qui mène à Safi, pointe sud de la Mer Morte, traverse un majestueux et inhospitalier désert de collines abruptes. Pour franchir le barrage policier, un mot de passe: "potash". Mis à part quelques bédouins, seuls en effet les quelque 1.300 employés de l'Arab Potash Company (APC) habitent ce site quasi-lunaire, écrasé par un soleil de plomb. Un village a été spécialement construit pour eux au milieu du désert, abritant 277 familles qui vivent là en complète autarcie. Cette "Salt Lake City" jordanienne possède une centrale électrique indépendante, un hôpital, une église et une mosquée, une école, une banque, des équipements sportifs... Grâce à ces "pionniers", la Jordanie est devenue le huitième pays exportateur de potasse dans le monde.

L'idée d'exploiter la potasse de la Mer Morte, dont les eaux contiennent 300 grammes de sels par litre, remonte à 1956, année de création de l'APC. Son capital est aujourd'hui détenu à hauteur de 53% par le gouvernement jordanien, le reste se partageant entre divers pays (Irak, Libye, Koweït, Arabie saoudite) et organismes arabes (Compagnie minière arabe, Banque islamique). Les investissements nécessaires à l'implantation de l'usine d'extraction ont été en partie financés par des institutions étrangères, telles que le gouvernement britannique, l'USAID, la Banque mondiale, l'OPEP, etc.

Fertilisants

La Mer Morte, à 400 mètres au-dessous du niveau de la mer, est non seulement le point le plus bas de la terre mais aussi le plus riche en sels minéraux. Elle recèle un taux d'évaporation le plus élevé du monde. Menace pour le niveau de ses eaux, mais avantage pour en extraire ses nombreux sels minéraux, en utilisant des bassins de décantation (voir encadré). Les eaux de la Mer Morte sont notamment riches en chlorure de potassium, dont on fait la potasse. Cette poudre blanche est l'un des trois principaux composants des fertilisants agricoles. (cette utilisation de la potasse a été découverte en 1840 par des chercheurs allemands).

Interrompues de longues années en raison de l'instabilité de la région, les recherches n'ont pris leur vrai départ qu'en 1976. Et en octobre 1982, les premières poignées de cette poudre féconde étaient extraites des eaux saumâtres de la mer de sel. "Extraire la potasse de l'eau est un procédé rare dans le monde; en général, on trouve plutôt des mines de potasse,"



Chaque année, l'APC pompe 250 millions de mètres-cube d'eau de la Mer Morte pour en extraire de la potasse, exclusivement destinée à l'exportation

souligne Nasser El-Sadoun, directeur du site de Safi.

Actuellement, les deux premiers producteurs mondiaux sont l'URSS et le Canada. La Jordanie exporte pour sa part la moitié de sa potasse en Inde et en Chine (25% chacun). Suivent ensuite le Brésil, la France, la Corée... Parallèlement, la potasse est très peu utilisée dans le Moyen-Orient, et la Jordanie exporte la totalité de sa production. "Les sols de nos régions ne requièrent pas ce type de fertilisant pour l'agriculture, qui nécessite ici avant tout une bonne irrigation," explique M. El-Sadoun. Chaque jour, plus de cinquante poches-jourds chargées de 50 tonnes de potasse descendent les 200 km qui séparent le site d'extraction du port d'Aqaba, où les barges de l'APC peuvent stocker jusqu'à 180.000 tonnes de potasse avant leur chargement sur des cargos.



Le produit final

La potasse, comme toutes les matières premières, subit des fluctuations importantes sur le marché mondial. Comme le souligne M. El-Sadoun, "nos capacités de stockage sont limitées et nous avons besoin de rentrées régulières pour financer notre exploitation." L'APC a souffert par le passé de fortes baisses du cours du marché mondial mais selon Ali Ensour, président de la société, les années noires sont désormais de l'histoire passée. "Il estime que la bénéfice net de l'APC sera de 2 millions de JD pour 1988. M. Ensour souligne également que les prix de la potasse ont augmenté de 30% entre 1987 et 1988. Selon lui, il est important de ne pas dépasser un certain seuil de pro-

duction: en 1987, le prix fixé par les producteurs était de 140 dollars à 150 dollars la tonne; mais certains dépassements de production ont engendré, à certaines périodes de l'année, une baisse des prix de vente jusqu'à 66 dollars la tonne.

De l'autre côté aussi

La production de l'APC, qui n'était que de 74.000 tonnes en 1982, atteignait 1,2 millions de tonnes en 1987. L'objectif de la compagnie pour 1988 est d'atteindre les 2 millions de tonnes. On n'oublie pas ici que "de l'autre côté", les israéliens extraient pour leur part 2 millions de tonnes annuelles de potasses de la Mer Morte, en violation des de la Convention de Genève interdisant l'exploitation des ressources naturelles d'un territoire occupé par la force.

Sur le plan de la formation, l'APC est fière d'avoir de plus en

plus "jordanisé" son personnel. "Sur les 1.340 personnes employées par notre société, 1.243 sont des Jordaniens," dit M. El-Sadoun. "Au début de l'exploitation, il y avait environ une trentaine d'experts étrangers chargés de superviser la production. Aujourd'hui, il n'y a plus que des ingénieurs jordaniens."

Ils sont arrivés avec leur diplôme seulement, sans expérience; ils se sont formés ici au fil des années. Nous développons notre propre structure de formation, que nous couplons avec des stages à l'étranger." Pour M. El-Sadoun, l'aspect humain est une des plus grandes réussites de l'APC: "Les ingénieurs et techniciens jordaniens ont acquis le sens des responsabilités, qu'ils n'avaient pas au début. Dès que la présence étrangère s'est faite, ils ont senti qu'ils travaillaient pour leur pays et se sont mis à faire de gros efforts."

FRANÇOIS DUCROUX

Séchage et grattage

L'eau de la Mer Morte est au moins six fois plus salée que n'importe quelle eau de mer. Elle recèle un taux de 15 grammes de chlorure de potassium par litre. Une station de pompage envoie par canalisations l'eau dans un canal de 10 km de long, qui relie la Mer Morte aux huit bassins successifs de décantation. Dans le premier, d'une surface de 70 km², on laisse s'évaporer l'eau pendant plusieurs semaines. On se débarrasse ainsi de la majeure partie du chlorure de sodium (sel), qui se dépose en masses compactes au fond du bassin.

Il s'agit ensuite de séparer le reste d'eau de la carnallite: c'est de ce cristal blanc (mélange de potassium et de chlorure de magnésium), extérieurement comparable à du sel, que l'on va extraire la potasse. La saumure résiduelle extraite du premier bassin est donc

transférée dans des plans d'évaporation plus petits, aux bords desquels la carnallite se dépose peu à peu. En fin de processus, la carnallite précipitée est récoltée par racleuse, pour être ensuite déshydratée.

On sépare alors le chlorure de potassium des sels résiduels par un procédé chimique de filtrage. Epurée, déshydratée et réduite en une fine poudre, la potasse est alors prête à l'exportation. Elle est stockée dans des silos en forme d'entonnoir, sous lesquels des camions continuent "fort le plein" en permanence avant de convoier la potasse vers le port d'Aqaba. On indique à l'APC que 250 millions de mètres-cubes d'eau sont ainsi pompés annuellement de la Mer Morte du seul côté jordanien. En face, sur la rive occupée, les israéliens en font de même...

OLP

Abou Iyad pour un dialogue avec Israël

Dans une interview publiée le 14 août dans le "Journal du dimanche" hebdomadaire parisien, Abou Iyad, bras droit de Yasser Arafat, déclara que le temps est venu d'engager le dialogue avec Israël.

Selon des responsables israéliens, c'est la première fois qu'un membre aussi éminent de l'OLP appelle à une reconnaissance de l'Etat d'Israël, contredisant ainsi la charte de l'OLP. "C'est bizarre, dit Abou Iyad (de son vrai nom Salah Khalaf), depuis 25 ans, les Arabes refusent de négocier la paix avec Israël et maintenant, c'est Israël qui dit non. Ma solution pour la paix est d'établir un Etat palestinien, de négocier les frontières de cet Etat, et de parvenir à une reconnaissance mutuelle entre Israël et la Palestine". L'OLP a toujours insisté sur une reconnaissance simultanée et mutuelle. Mais Israël refuse de reconnaître ou de discuter avec l'OLP, considéré par l'Etat hébreu comme un groupe terroriste.

Abou Iyad affirme par ailleurs que l'OLP envisage d'établir un gouvernement provisoire dans les territoires occupés plutôt que de former un gouvernement en exil. Selon lui, la décision devait être prise le mois prochain lors de la réunion du Conseil national palestinien (CNP), qui devrait se tenir à Alger à partir du 20 septembre. "Nous pensons sérieusement à créer un Etat palestinien doté d'un gouver-

nement provisoire légitime, dont le programme serait complètement différent de l'actuelle charte de l'OLP", déclare-t-il. Israël a dénoncé cette idée, ajoutant qu'une telle démarche ne permettrait pas la formation d'un Etat dans les territoires occupés.

L'appel d'Abou Iyad à une reconnaissance mutuelle d'Israël et de l'OLP a été décrit par le premier ministre israélien Yitzhak Shamir comme un "nouveau complot pour détruire Israël". De son côté, le ministre des Affaires étrangères Shimon Peres a qualifié les propos d'Abou Iyad de "langage de mots croisés". Quant à Ibrahim Souss, représentant de l'OLP à Paris, il a déclaré au "Jerusalem Post" que la déclaration du bras droit de Yasser Arafat ne reflétait pas la position de la centrale palestinienne. "Il n'a fait que penser tout haut", a estimé M. Souss.

D'après AP, Jerusalem Post



Abou Iyad

FRANCE EN BREF

• **RESISTANCE: MORT D'HENRI FRENAY** — Henri Frenay, fondateur du réseau de résistance Combat (1941) et ancien ministre du général de Gaulle est mort le 8 août à Porte-Vecchio (Corse). Il était âgé de quatre-vingt-trois ans. Avec lui disparaît un symbole de la résistance contre l'occupation allemande. Militaire de carrière, il avait refusé la défaite de 1940 et l'armistice. Inlassable organisateur de réseaux, il est recherché par la gestapo dès 1941. Ministre du général de Gaulle dans les gouvernements provisoires de la Libération, il s'en sépara ensuite, critiquant le nationalisme à son avis outrancier du fondateur de la Vème République.

• **LES PARISIENS BOUDET LE CABLE TV** — Constat d'échec: alors que 2,3 milliards de francs ont été engloutis par France Télécom depuis 1983 pour "câbler" le sous-sol parisien, l'autorité déjà 200.000 foyers à recevoir le câble, on ne recense pour l'instant que 6.000 abonnés, payant 148 francs par mois pour recevoir 17 chaînes de télévision.

• **MOTO: CA REDEMARRER** — Le marché de la moto en France est en augmentation de 15,6% pour les six premiers mois de l'année par rapport à la période correspondante de 1987, tiré par le regain général de la consommation. Honda reste toujours en tête, avec 31% des ventes, devantant de peu Yamaha. Ces deux marques, avec Suzuki et Kawasaki, représentent plus de 83% du marché.

ECOUTEZ VOIR

CINEMA
Tender Mercies

De Bruce Beresford, avec Robert Downey, un célèbre chanteur de country-western a troqué sa guitare contre une bouteille de whisky. Échoué dans un motel, il n'a même plus de quoi payer sa note. La tendresse le sauvera de l'alcoolisme, mais ses vieux fantômes peu à peu le rongeront.

Centre américain, Jeudi 25 à 19h00 (en anglais)

Un dimanche à la campagne

De Bertrand Tavernier, avec Louis Berling, un beau jour d'été, les habitants d'un village de la région de la Loire sont bouleversés par l'arrivée de sa fille.

CCF, Jeudi 25 à 20h00 (en français, sous-titré en arabe)

EXPOSITION

Sinan l'architecte

A travers la photo, une évocation de Sinan Ibn Abdullmennan, l'architecte en chef du palais à Jérusalem de 1538, à 1588. Symbole de l'ère classique ottomane, il réalisa près de 500 édifices tels que mosquées, caravansérails, citadelles, fontaines, etc. à Istanbul et en divers endroits de l'Empire ottoman.

Galerie nationale, jusqu'au 20 août

TELEVISION

"Le fou du labo 4", de Jacques Besnard, avec Jean Lefebvre, Bernard Blier, Pierre Brasseur et Michel Serrault: un savant distrait invente par hasard un gaz hilarant. La formule attire l'attention d'un réseau d'espionnage industriel, qui va tenter d'arracher son secret au savant, par l'intermédiaire d'une belle séductrice. (JTV, vendredi 19 à 17h30)

ENFANTS D'IMMIGRES MAGHREBINS EN FRANCE

La culture "beur" à l'affiche



Le groupe "Carte de séjour": des fils d'immigrés qui chantent "Douce France"...

Les "beurs", enfants de parents maghrébins, imposent peu à peu en France leur identité à cheval sur deux cultures. A travers le cinéma, la musique et même le stylisme de mode.

Ils sont plus de deux millions, Français par leur carte d'identité mais de parents Algériens, Tunisiens ou Marocains. Pour la plupart, ils excluent le "retour au pays" que leurs parents leur font parfois miroiter au-delà de la Méditerranée: encore considérés comme des "immigrés" par beaucoup de Français, ils sont également perçus comme des étrangers quand il font un séjour au pays du père. Leur passé, leur présent et leur avenir se trouvent en France. Les associations d'enfants d'immigrés l'admettent publiquement et militent en faveur de l'inscription des "beurs" sur les listes électorales.

Les "beurs"? L'expression est apparue en 1983 avec la grande "marche des beurs", pour l'égalité et contre le racisme, où l'on lançait le slogan "la France, c'est comme les mobylettes, ça marche au mélange". Beur signifie Arabe en verlan, le parler "à l'envers" des banlieues populaires de Paris. Signe du problème d'identité de la deuxième génération: on ne savait pas comment les désigner. "Arabe" était inexact et avait en France des connotations racistes, "Maghrébins" ne convenait pas non plus... Les médias se sont donc emparés de ce "beur", plâtrier banal et inesthétique qui a d'ailleurs du mal à sortir des colonnes de journaux pour entrer dans le vocabulaire courant.

Griseille

L'univers des beurs est marqué par la griseille des banlieues ouvrières, un taux élevé d'échec scolaire, le rejet ou au moins l'indifférence d'une large frange de la population française. Le succès rencontré par les thèmes xénophobes au premier tour de l'élection présidentielle en est l'illustration la plus récente.

Mais peu à peu, ces dernières années, les beurs ont acquis une reconnaissance publique. Parmi ces nouvelles célébrités, de nombreux musiciens, de la pop à la rap, ont émergé, et le cinéma, le théâtre, le rock, le toud et les guitares électriques. En tête, le groupe

"Carte de Séjour", synthèse de pop, de musique chaabi et gnawa. Ils reprennent, en forme de clin d'oeil, la fameuse chanson de Charles Trenet: "Douce France, beau pays de mon enfance...". Cheb Kader, un jeune Algérien né en France, domine lui la scène du "rai", musique orientale électrifiée aux paroles provocatrices que l'on entend de plus en plus souvent sur certaines radios "branchées" de la FM parisienne. Citons encore Karim Kacel, très représentatif de la deuxième génération, qui adopte un style beaucoup plus "chanson française". Il dit lui-même se sentir plus proche d'Edith Piaf que d'Oum Kalthoum...

Dans la mode aussi, les enfants d'immigrés imposent leurs coups de ciseaux: les stylistes Azeddine Alaïa et Jean-Marc Sann, la "top-model" Farida ont porté un contrepoint chatoyant aux lignes dures et noires qui dominaient la première moitié des années 1980.

Les "jungles" de béton, décor naturel des beurs, ont également fait irruption dans le paysage cinématographique français. Jusqu'à peu exploités, hormis dans quelques films policiers, quelques productions misérabilistes ou d'avant garde, la banlieue est la vedette du fameux "Thé au harem d'Archimède", de Mehdi Charef.

De nulle part

L'humour semble être la priorité de ce cinéma, comme s'il fallait exorciser la griseille. La relation délicate et conflictuelle entretenue à l'égard du pays d'origine traverse tout le cinéma des cinéastes de la deuxième génération. Ce ne sont pas en France, où ils ne sont pas encore totalement intégrés, sont de vrais étrangers pour leur pays d'origine où ils n'ont jamais vécu. Cette relation difficile se cristallise autour de la figure du père qui représente le lien, le cordon, que l'on voudrait couper avec le pays des racines.

De fait, dans le cinéma, émerge un personnage central: le grand frère ou la grande sœur, autour duquel s'organise la fiction. Il est souvent le seul des enfants à être né au pays, à

gardé sa nationalité et se trouve ainsi en demeure d'assumer les contradictions d'une intégration en France. Les femmes, bien que présentes, sont rarement les instigatrices de la fiction. Leurs rôles se limitent à celui de la mère, la sœur et la prostituée.

La même trame se retrouve dans les romans écrits par les émigrés de la seconde génération. Maurice Kherroubi, Nacer Kettane, Lella Sebbar ont voulu redécouvrir une mémoire, une culture, un passé mis de côté, et leur nature flamboyante de nomade baigne leurs pages.

C'est aussi le propos de Radio Beur, principal relais national du mouvement beur et à la pointe de la lutte pour la dignité et l'égalité entre les hommes. En donnant la parole à cette nouvelle génération, l'objectif est de lui proposer une autre façon de communiquer et de favoriser l'émergence de nouveaux talents, en renforçant solidarité et sentiment d'identité.

F.D., d'après agence IP

AU MENU

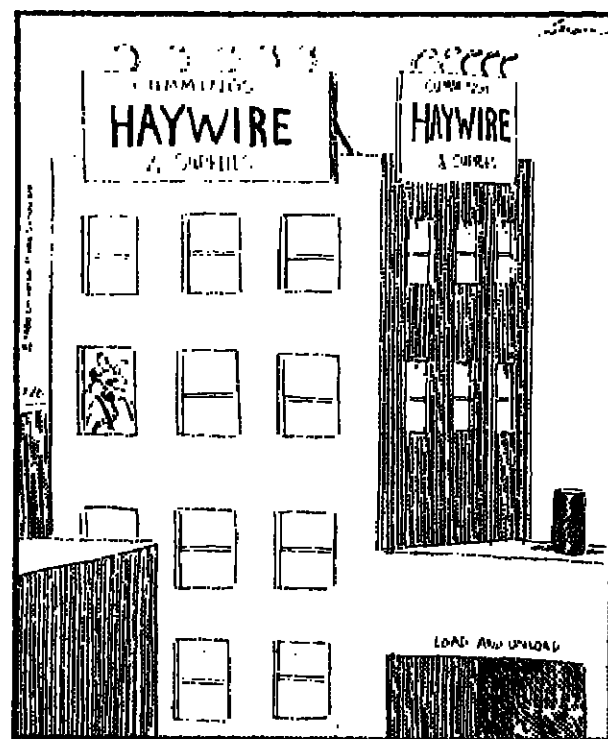
Polvrons au yaourt

Pour 4 personnes: 2 polvrons verts, 2 polvrons rouges, 2 cuill. à soupe d'huile, 2 yaourts nature, sel, poivre blanc.

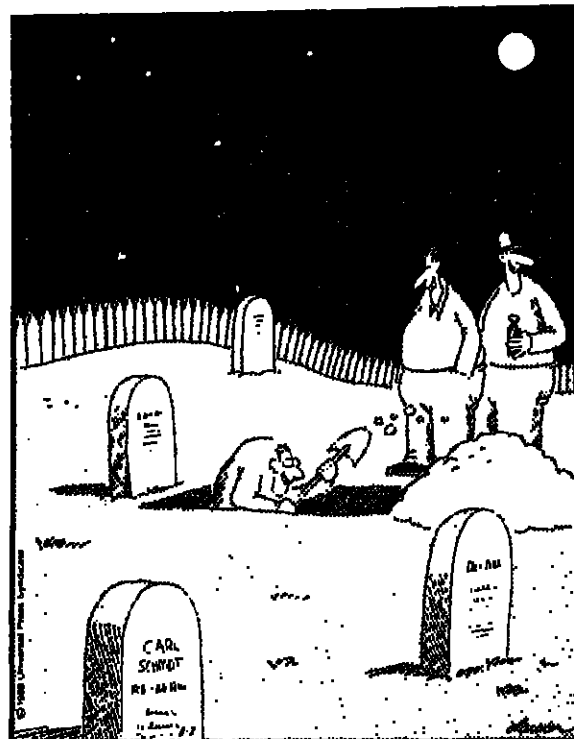
Faites chauffer le grill du four. Lavez les polvrons, coupez-les en 2 dans le sens de la longueur. Otez les pédoncules, les graines et les filaments blancs. Disposez les moitiés de polvrons sur la grille du four, face bombée vers le dessus, et faites-les griller à 12 cm de la rampe du grill, jusqu'à ce que la peau commence à se craqueler. Retirez les polvrons du four et laissez-les refroidir légèrement. Pelez-les. Faites chauffer l'huile dans une poêle et faites-y revenir les polvrons 2 mn de chaque côté. Retirez-les de la poêle avec une écumoire. Disposez les polvrons dans un plat de service creux. Salez et poivrez modérément. Versez dessus le yaourt et placez au réfrigérateur jusqu'au moment de servir.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 23

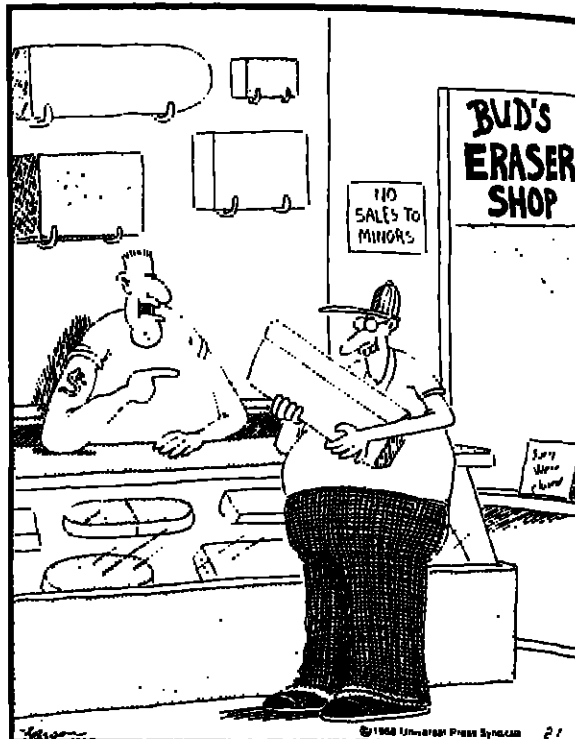
18 AUGUST 1988



"Mr. Cummings? This is Frank Dunham in Production. ... We've got some problems, Mr. Cummings. Machine No. 5 has jammed, several of the larger spools have gone off track, the generator's blown, and, well, everything seems to be you-know-what."

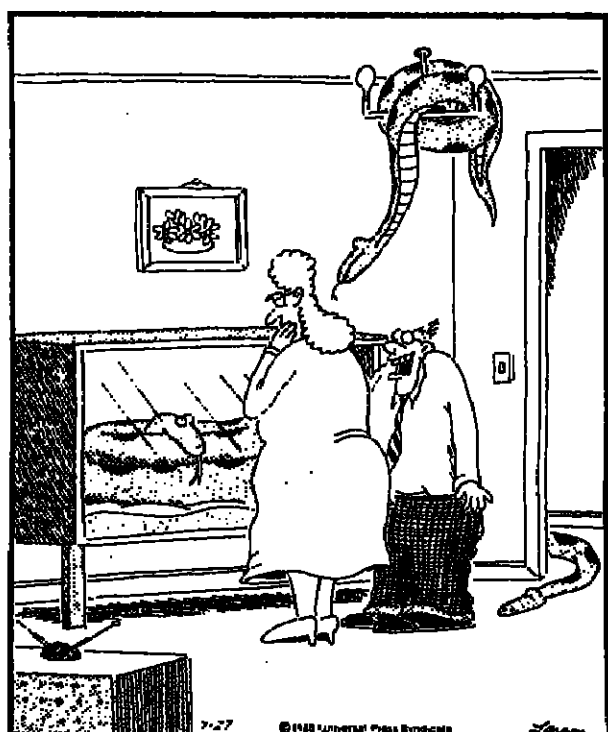


Convinced by his buddies that in actual fact they were only grave "borrowing," a young Igor starts on his road to crime.

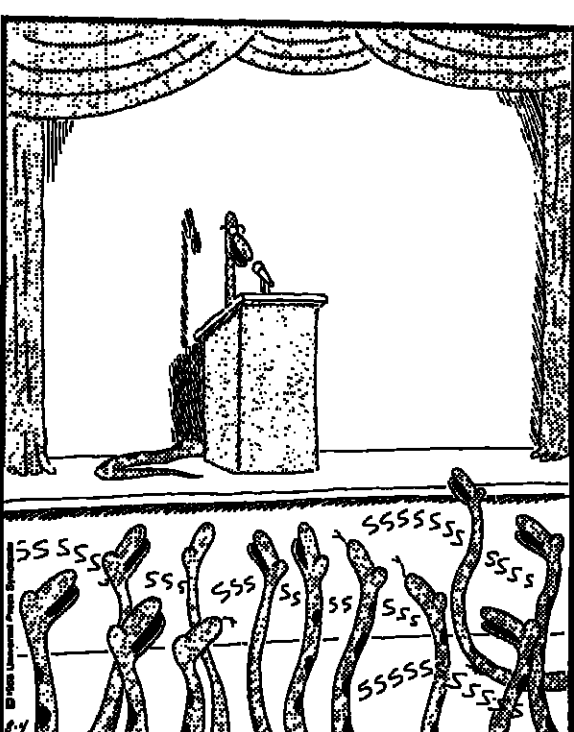


"Just left that baby in your arms a little. ... I guarantee you, whether they're drawn in ink or pencil, that sucker will wipe out any characters that come around."

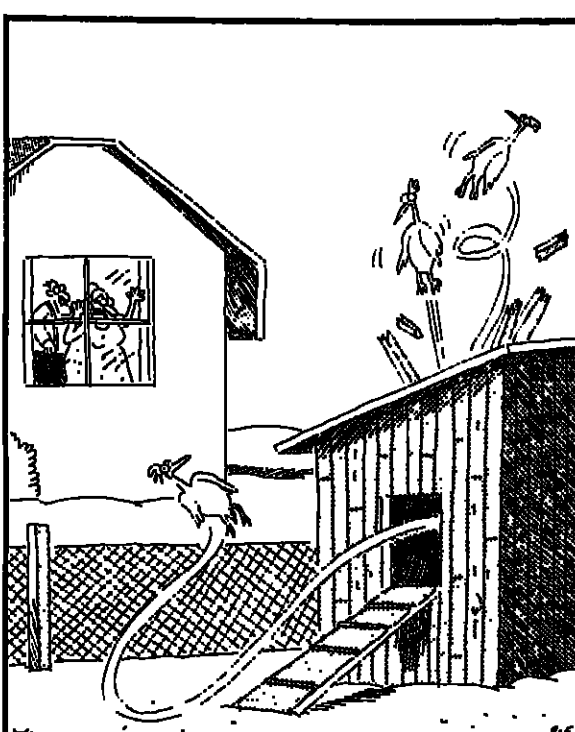
THE FAR SIDE By GARY LARSON



"Oh, no! I have several others — Oggy here is just a tad aggressive, so he has to stay in a cage."



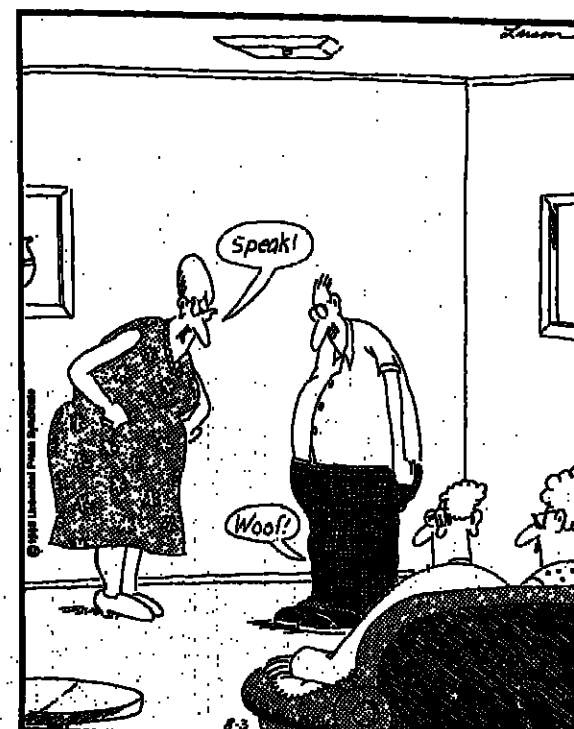
"Why, thank you. ... Thank you very much!"



"Aaaaaaahhh! Earl! ... We've got a poultrygeist!"



Karl Malden in his basement
26 THE JERUSALEM STAR

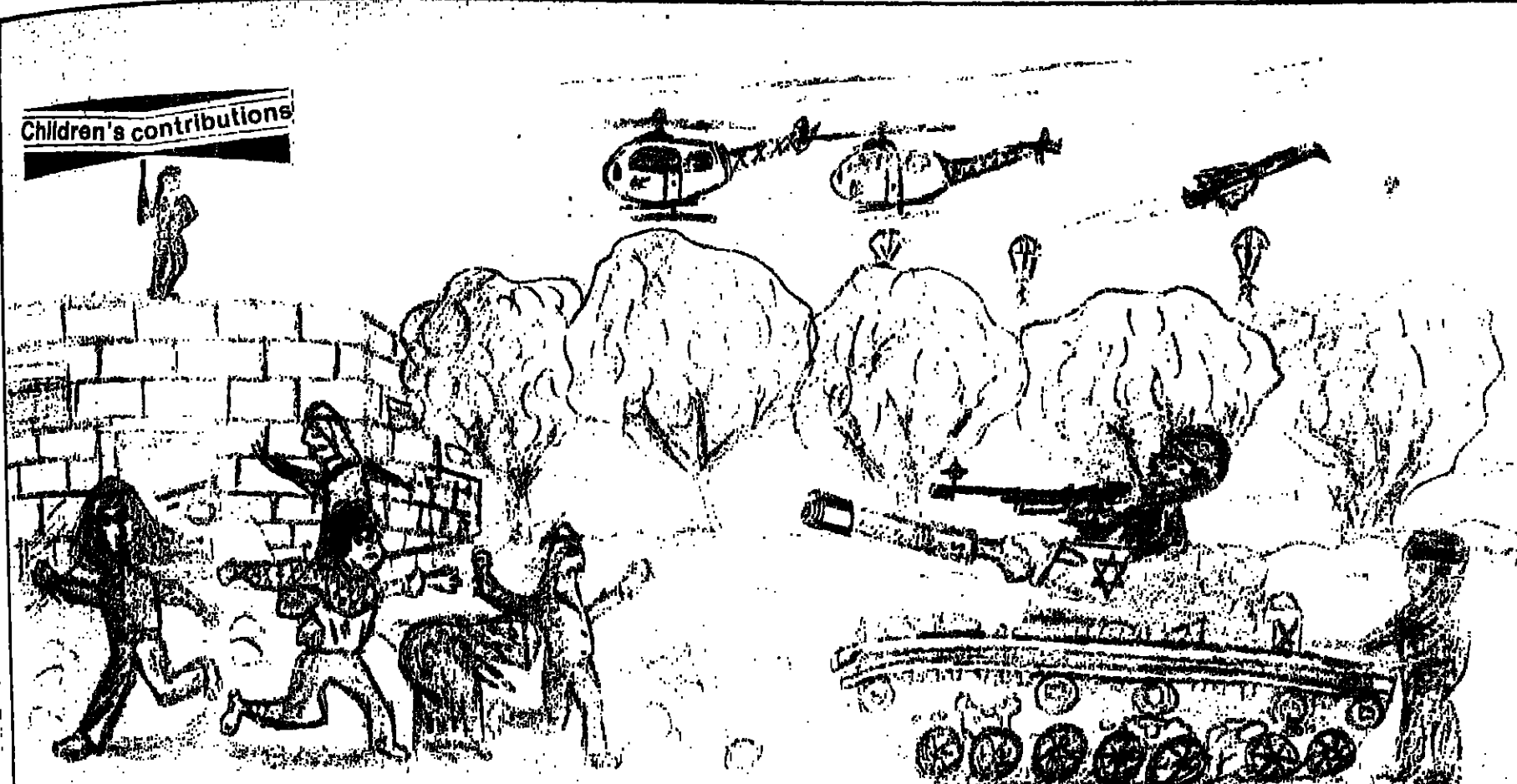


The Fullerions demonstrate Sidney's trick knee



The plankton lobby

18 AUGUST 1988



Scene of the uprising
Amjed' Akoush 14 years old.

Strange but true

Promoted by force



Colonel Beaumont de la Bogueur (1760-1830) was sentenced to death for having criticized the French Revolution. On his way to the guillotine, however, he was rescued by his soldiers, who commanded those in charge not only to release him but also to promote him.

Travelling ants

When these insects are swarming, they form a ball of ants clinging one to another, the top most of which hangs on to a twig.

Saved by the gun



During the battle of Gettysburg (1863) between the northern and southern parts of the United States, a bullet pierced the muzzle of an opposing soldier's rifle, shattering the rifle but leaving him unharmed. Chances of this happening are one in a million.

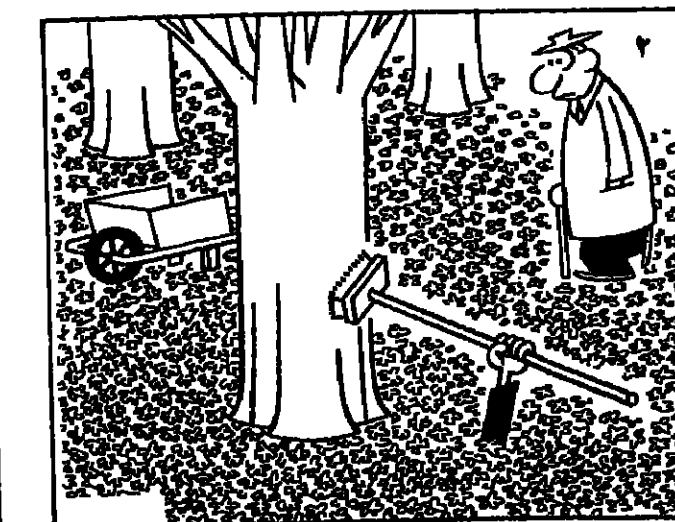
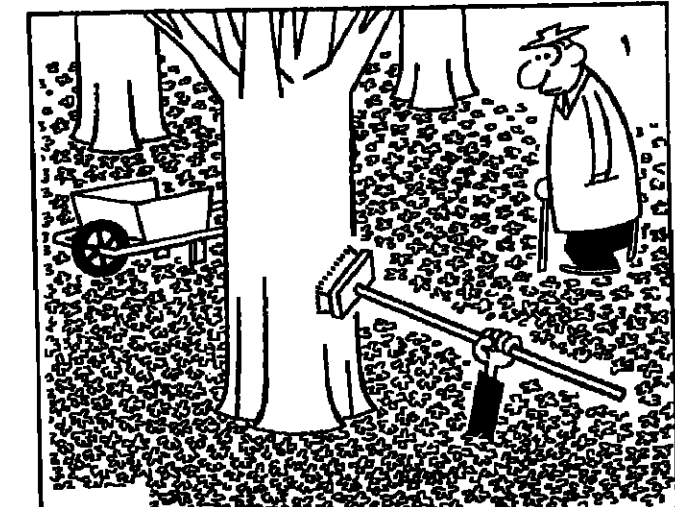
Maze puzzle

Help the diver to catch the fish by the shortest route



Spot the differences

There are 8 differences between these two pictures. Find them?



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